

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, foggy early, partly cloudy later. Temp., 48 (39-64). Sunday, cloudy with occasional rain. LONDON: Saturday, foggy, Temp., 51-52 (41-54). Sunday, cloudy with occasional rain. ROME: Saturday, partly cloudy. Temp., 51-52 (41-52). FRANKFURT: Saturday, partly cloudy. Temp., 51-52 (41-52). NEW YORK: Saturday, rain. Temp., 53 (32-57).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

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## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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## 4 Nations Agree on Fiscal Plan Japan, Europe Fight U.S. Rates

By John Bartram

Reuter

PARIS — Leading West European industrial countries and Japan have agreed to stimulate economic activity by reducing interest rates and to try to prevent excessive dollar movements on foreign exchange markets from harming their economies, European monetary sources said Friday.

They said this understanding was reached at a meeting in Paris last weekend of the finance ministers of France, West Germany, Britain, Japan and the United States — and may have been discussed at a routine meeting of the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, a week earlier.

The sources said the West Europeans appear to have concluded that it is best to go alone after months of futile efforts to persuade the Reagan administration to mitigate the external effects of its monetary policies.

The understanding did not constitute a formal agreement but was an attempt, made at the suggestion of France, to shield their economies from the external effects of current U.S. domestic monetary policies, the sources said.

The countries are now more willing to take independent action to reduce the impact of high U.S. interest rates, but they would prefer the United States to take parallel action to help them, the sources said.

### Right Direction

Bon, for example, is preparing a multibillion Deutsche mark package to stimulate its economy, similar to the actions planned by France's Socialist government.

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors said Friday the ministers had agreed not to say anything about the details of the Paris meeting. But he added that the important thing is that "things are going in the right direction."

Since the meeting, West Europe's central banks, and particularly the Bundesbank, have intervened strongly to contain the dollar's strength against their currencies. On Thursday and Friday, leading interest rates were cut in Britain, West Germany and the Netherlands. France's key call-money rate, controlled by the Bank of France, fell to 15 percent Friday, the lowest level since the election of President François Mitterrand last May.

### Japanese Ready

Haruo Matskawa, the governor of the Bank of Japan, would not give details of the Paris talks, but he said at a press conference in Tokyo on Wednesday that the Japanese bank on past occasions had intervened in a concerted action with other central banks.

He also said the Japanese bank would do so again if it thought such action necessary but said the current situation did not require it. He added that the continued depreciation of the yen against the dollar was undesirable and that the central bank wished to stem the downturn.

In a statement to journalists in Paris on Tuesday, Mr. Delors called on the United States to indicate it would be ready to intervene in foreign exchange markets to curb excessive dollar movements — a request that runs counter to U.S. policy.

He said U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan had listened to his point of view during the weekend meeting but would not say whether action had been promised.

The sources said there has been no indication that the United States is willing to take action to help Western Europe to overcome the recession there.

The Federal Reserve Board said Friday its chairman, Paul A. Volcker, would have no comment on the report that the nations agreed to stimulate economic activity by reducing interest rates.



SECURITY IN ROME — Flaminio Piccoli, secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, arriving Friday for a meeting of the party's national council in Rome. According to plans found by police at three Red Brigades hideouts, terrorists planned to eclipse the kidnapping of U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier with a massacre at the Christian Democrats' meeting.

## Slaying of Colonel Raises Fears of More Terrorist Attacks in France

Investigators Trace Wave of Violence to Arab Extremists Who Are Believed to Have the Support of Moscow

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The slaying of a U.S. diplomat this week in Paris has sharply intensified Western concern about a wave of violence in France that U.S. and French investigators have traced to Arab terrorists believed to be backed by the Soviet Union.

While French officials refuse to publicly denounce the threat, several senior government officials graphically described in private Friday their suspicions that the Soviet Union has countenanced the terrorist campaign because it can politically embarrass France's new Socialist government with the United States and other Western allies.

The sources included senior Socialist Party officials — who are traditionally suspicious of Communists and Soviet intentions — and government officials with access to intelligence reports. While the evidence is just starting to harden, these officials' comments and their reports of similar concern among Cabinet ministers underscored French alarm over the scope of the problem and France's difficulties in coping with it.

France in recent years has not

been hit by urban guerrilla violence on the scale of that in Italy and West Germany, but new evidence emerged Friday that linked apparently unrelated terrorist operations, adding a new dimension to the problem in France.

• Percussion marks on the spent cartridges showed the pistol used this week to kill Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, a U.S. military attaché, was "probably the same weapon" employed in an attack last November on Christian Chapel, then the acting U.S. ambassador, according to Marcel Leclerc, head of the Paris criminal police.

• The sustained effort to kill a U.S. diplomat appears to be the work of Arab extremists, probably encouraged by Libya, seeking revenge after U.S. planes shot down two Libyan pilots last fall in the Gulf of Sidra, U.S. Embassy sources said.

• In a major disclosure about Arab involvement in terrorism in France, French officials said hard evidence, including interrogations and ballistic tests, has shown that the so-called Armenian Secret Liberation Army cooperates actively with Arab extremists against Israeli and Jewish targets in France. For example, they said, the same

pistol was used in an attack on a Turkish diplomat in a Paris suburb a year ago and in the murder of an Israeli travel agent in Paris a few months later.

• New French intelligence reports, a source disclosed, have established to French satisfaction that the Armenian terrorists receive training in Beirut from instructors from Soviet Armenia.

• Counterfeit Cypriot passports, used both by Armenian extremists and by the terrorist who planted a bomb outside a crowded synagogue on the Rue Copernic in Paris two years ago, have been traced by a French magistrate to a common source in Beirut.

Refuse to Speak

Despite U.S. diplomats' contention that Libya is implicated in the attacks on embassy personnel in Paris, the French authorities refuse to speak out about it.

But a member of the U.S. Embassy staff with access to security operations disclosed in an interview that intelligence information received shortly after the Gulf of Sidra incident reported that Libyan hit lists existed in Paris and Rome. Italian police expelled a Libyan suspect of running the Rome operation, he said, but the

French authorities took a less alarmist view about the reports of a Paris list. As a result, Paris was left as Libya's easiest terrain for operations.

Trying to discern a pattern in these apparently unrelated terrorist operations, several French officials said they believe that the Soviet Union, without necessarily orchestrating the details, has decided to encourage Middle Eastern extremists to carry out operations in France. The objective, French sources speculated, is not to create political instability but rather to cause problems for France with two strategic cities.

France, because of its traditional pro-Greece stance, worries about aggravated problems with Turkey. Similarly, a mood among uneasy U.S. diplomats that France is lax in protecting them could damage a blossoming U.S.-French relationship.

Officials said that the terrorist campaign is a reminder to France, as it aligns itself more closely with NATO policies, that it could be vulnerable to Soviet pressure.

In their view, the Soviet Union helps Arab terrorists covertly, while Arab governments — presumably Libya and Syria — supply the logistical and other direct help in

Polish government have trickled into several U.S. banks over the last 10 days, according to banking sources.

The banks, all of which asked not to be identified, refused Thursday to disclose the amounts received or to estimate how much of the interest due in 1981 had been paid in recent days.

An executive with one New York bank said: "We believe that there is a realization on the Polish side that it would be in everyone's interest to move ahead and put this problem behind us. Payments are coming in small amounts."

The executive said his bank received a message recently that Poland's Bank Handlowy had made arrangements to pay some interest Friday through a Swiss branch.

Another bank reported that it had received partial payment of interest on two loans in which it has participated — one by a syndication led by San Francisco-based Bank of America, the other by a group led by Lloyds Bank of London. No interest has been paid on a third loan in which it is involved, said.

Poles Paying Interest

NEW YORK (LAT) — Partial payments of 1981 interest by the

## Poles See No Letup By Regime

No Major Change Foreseen in Talk

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

WARSAW — In an address to parliament Monday, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski is expected to present a program for economic reform and eventual political changes, but the Polish leader is not likely to lift martial law, well-informed sources said Friday.

The sources said the general, who heads the government, the Communist Party, and the Military Council for National Salvation, is also likely to call for a "social dialogue" with responsible

For cultural figures in Poland, a nightmare has begun. Page 2.

triotic forces. The formulation excludes Solidarity leaders, who are regarded as extremists by the government.

The speech is regarded as Gen. Jaruzelski's most important address since martial law was imposed Dec. 13, and it occurs at a time when the military authorities are under pressure to come up with a program to lead the country out of crisis.

Sources high in the government said they believed that the military authorities would find it impossible to lift martial law before prices of coal, electricity and basic foodstuffs go up between 200 percent and 400 percent on Feb. 1. The government is concerned that the increases could lead to social protest, as they have in the past.

"Without having any way of settling trade union issues with the workers, and then introducing the price increases as a new element of social tension, it would be suicidal to lift martial law right away," said a well-informed Polish source.

Instead, the sources said, the Jaruzelski government might set a general time frame for restoring civilians to power and ease some of the restrictions under martial law.

Government representatives told church negotiators this week that the general would announce some relaxation of the restrictions. Poles are still unable to travel freely, use the telephone to call beyond their own cities or be on the streets after curfew.

### A Legal Question

The nature of the two-day parliamentary session was the subject of a news conference Friday in the parliament building presided over by four members of parliament. The officials said parliament would, in effect, provide a legal underpinning for the declaration of martial law and accompanying decrees restricting civil liberties.

The officials insisted that the Council of State, Poland's executive body, had power to declare a "state of war," as was done in the late hours of Dec. 12, but they acknowledged that there was a question about the legality of passing decrees while parliament itself was in session. The constitutional doubt would be removed, they indicated, by parliament's passing a law and dating it retroactively to Dec. 12.

They fended off questions from Western reporters about the legality of the move and of the declaration of martial law in the first place. Finally, in apparent desperation, Witold Zakkowski, chairman of a legislative committee, declared it had been a situation of "higher necessity."

Mr. Zakkowski was asked to express an opinion on the legality of holding Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader, in custody since Mr. Walesa has not been interned under martial-law provisions or detained for the maximum of 48 hours provided for in the constitution.

He said he was not in a position to offer an opinion, but another member of parliament, Andrzej Werblan, said the internment decree permitted various degrees of confinement, including "house arrest."

Underground Leaflets

A continuing flow of underground leaflets from Solidarity organizations around the country included one from the southern city of Krakow written as a letter to Mr. Walesa expressing admiration and support for his refusal to compromise with the authorities.

"We believe it is no time for compromises extracted by force," it said. "The only conditions for talks are lifting of the state of war and freeing all those imprisoned."

"We admire your stance and want to fortify you in it," it said.

The appearance of the publications is one more indication that the union, though suspended, is still active. There are now at least eight regularly appearing information bulletins reaching Warsaw.

Meanwhile, verdicts were given Thursday in the trial of workers at the Ursus tractor factory accused of organizing a strike to protest martial law. Three of the four workers were given prison sentences ranging from three to three and a half years. A fourth was given a suspended two-year sentence.

## Deng Appears to Mediate Between Conflicting Factions

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service

PEKING — Three years after taking command in China, Deng Xiaoping has created a tableau of national policies with little apparent philosophical consistency except the aim of neutralizing his opposition.

In recent weeks, Mr. Deng, the deputy party chairman, and his ruling faction of Communists moderates have gone back

### NEWS ANALYSIS

and forth across the political range with directives and pronouncements whose seemingly disparate stands include the following:

• Reviving ideological incentives to spur industrial growth, but endorsing Premier Zhao Ziyang's preference for monetary bonuses and other material incentives.

• Calling for a purge of Cultural Revolution radicals still in power while continuing to flail at the "bourgeois liberalization" of intellectuals who paint too dark a picture of the chaotic years from 1956 to 1976.

• Celebrating self-reliance as the real

lesson of recent scientific breakthroughs while soliciting foreign investors and Western know-how.

Although most governments patch together policies, China's Communist leaders traditionally have set up ideological frameworks and tailored social and economic programs to conform strictly with the model.

Pragmatism Favored

Mr. Deng himself generally eschews ideology in favor of pragmatism, as he has summarized in an aphorism: "It doesn't matter if the cat is black or white as long as it catches mice."

This ethic has been as faithfully executed as past guiding principles. With few exceptions, his regime has held fast to the moderate policies adopted in late 1978, including the opening to the West, curtailment of ideological activism and relaxation of social and economic controls.

Recently, however, Peking's moderation has shown signs of cracking. Since a clampdown last spring on creative freedom, a Western diplomat complained, "You need a road map to find the party line."

Foreign analysts believe policy fluctuations reflect discordant high-level party

Deng Xiaoping

debates over such issues as the proper

rate of economic growth, the role of heavy industry, toleration of divergent opinions and reliance on foreign investment.

Party factions have coalesced around

some of these issues, forcing Mr. Deng to accommodate opposing forces before they are powerful enough to challenge his leadership, diplomatic analysts say.

While there is no known organized opposition, old-line cadres in the army, central bureaucracy and public security apparatus — including many who careers rose during the Cultural Revolution — unite to challenge the moderates on certain issues.

Chinese sources view Mr. Deng not as

an embattled manager fending off enemies, but as a genial mediator.

Spirited Incentives

Either theory seems to explain the Central Committee's decision last month to restore as a national model the Daging oil field in northeast China that Mao lionized in the 1960s because it stressed worker enthusiasm and political incentives.

The Daging experience fell out of fa-

vor when Mr. Deng decided to rely on

material incentives — wage increases, bonuses and piece rates.

The revival of the "spirit of Daging"

was especially surprising because the official press continues to rally behind Mr. Zhao's economic plan based on materi-

al, not spiritual, incentives.

Another apparent counterbalance to

the broad opening to foreign influence

and investment came in reports this

week on pioneering work by Chinese sci-

entists who synthesized a chemical

called yeast alamine I-KNA. The break-

through was extolled as evidence of "the

spirit of self-reliance," a term in disuse

since Mr. Deng replaced Mao's call for

## For Cultural Figures in Poland, a Nightmare Has Begun

By Brian Mooney  
Reuters

**WARSAW** — They allowed Kac-  
mierz Kutz, one of Poland's most  
celebrated film directors, to finish  
his breakfast — and then the  
nightmare began.

For the next eight days, the  
award-winning director was moved  
from cell to cell in the police head-  
quarters at Katowice and taken  
from interview to interview in be-  
wildering succession.

His story was related by one of  
several stage and film actors inter-  
viewed to piece together the reality  
of cultural life under martial law in  
Poland.

Mr. Kutz was allowed no ex-  
cuse. Some cells were so crowded  
he could not sleep. Some were too  
hot, others too cold. One had a  
machine underneath it that sent a

pulsating vibration through the  
room.

The director, acclaimed in Po-  
land for his film portraits of the  
miners and uprisings of Silesia,  
was lucky. He was freed after the  
intervention of the local bishop.

An army officer visited him at  
home later and asked him to coop-  
erate with the martial-law autho-  
rities. Mr. Kutz, who is not a mem-  
ber of the suspended Solidarity free  
trade union or of the Commu-  
nist Party, refused.

With cinemas and theaters re-  
opened and many plays running as  
they were before martial law, there  
is an outward appearance of nor-  
mality.

But actors and directors say Mr.  
Kutz was not the only cultural fig-  
ure picked up by the security  
forces in the early days of martial  
law. Others are still in custody —

either detained, arrested or in-  
terned.

Actors and actresses interned in-  
clude Halina Mikolajka, one of  
the founders of the dissident  
movement KOR, as well as Izabela  
Cywinska, Halina Winiarska, Zy-  
mon Pawlicki, Krzysztof Kiszka and  
Maciej Razyczka. All of them are  
regarded as Poland's most famous  
living actor.

Others involved in the theater and  
film world, including Stefan  
Duriasz, of Solidarity's former  
weekly, who was said to have been  
badly beaten up by police, were  
held like Mr. Kutz for periods of

about one week.

The sense of pressure on us is  
crushing," said one of Poland's  
leading young actors who asked  
not to be named. He said the vast  
majority of actors were members  
of the Solidarity trade union.

Another actor, who also declin-

ed to be named, said the few  
among them who were Communists  
gave back their party cards  
after the Dec. 13 military takeover.  
They included Tadeusz Lomnicki,  
a former member of the party's  
Central Committee and the rector  
of Warsaw's Stage School, who is  
regarded as Poland's most famous  
living actor.

Actors in Warsaw and other big  
cities are circulating a message to  
each other calling for a boycott of  
all state radio and television pro-  
grams.

Poland's new military rulers  
have charged repeatedly that art-  
ists and intellectuals abused this  
freedom and led workers astray in-  
stead of giving them sound gui-

"Censorship is back as it was be-  
fore Solidarity, with three stages,"  
a young actor explained. "First the  
city council has to give permission  
for the performance; then it has to  
be reviewed by the official censor,  
and finally passed by Communist  
ideologists."

Actors say they are beginning to  
feel the effects of the new outlook,  
and they expect a gradual swing  
back to old cultural norms within  
the next year.

The figures showed that 9 percent of the work force in the 10 countries

who have expressed support for  
the military takeover, said: "That  
group of creative intelligentsia,  
which is to a large degree responsi-  
ble for the thinking of society, ne-  
glected its fundamental national  
duty of shaping society's attitudes  
according to the rules of wise rea-  
soning, compromise and agree-  
ment."

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## Unesco Finds Compromise On Media Aid

Western Bloc Fears Controls on News

United Press International

**ACAPULCO, Mexico** — A Unesco task force on the mass media has patched over a feud between the Eastern and Western blocs and agreed on language to determine how communications aid will be distributed to the Third World.

The United States and West  
Germany opposed Thursday lan-  
guage that implied government  
takeovers and controls of news  
and communications systems,  
while the Soviet bloc and some  
Third World allies asked for bal-  
anced exchange of news.

One delegate said in private that  
the breach had threatened to de-  
stroy the International Program for  
the Development of Communi-  
cation, a project of Unesco — the  
United Nations Educational, Sci-  
entific and Cultural Organization —  
to build mass media capabilities  
in the Third World.

On Wednesday, representatives  
of the Third World submitted a  
proposal that declared that Unesco  
mass media projects would require  
"active social participation." Western  
observers objected, deciding it  
would pave the way for govern-  
ment takeovers of newspapers and  
other media.

The wording was modified  
Thursday to say the projects  
should "increase the capacity of  
individuals and groups to receive  
and transmit information at com-  
munity and rural levels."

Delegates from the Soviet Union,  
East Germany, Yugoslavia and  
Venezuela reluctantly went along  
with the modification after the  
committee chairman, Mahanji  
Krishna Rasgotra of India, made a  
personal appeal.

Western delegates at the confer-  
ence also objected to proposed lan-  
guage calling for projects to "per-  
mit a more balanced exchange of  
news," but agreed to a modified  
clause calling for a "free flow and  
a wider balance of news."

The United States earlier in the  
day told Third World critics it was  
ready to help them improve their  
communications systems, but  
made it clear it would not help lo-  
cal news media.

The chief U.S. delegate, William  
G. Harley, told the conference that  
Washington would contribute  
\$650,000 through 1983. He said  
the U.S. Agency for International  
Development would oversee pro-  
grams to improve satellite links to  
rural regions, educational radio  
broadcasts and other non-news op-  
erations.

But he made no mention of  
funding for key projects under  
consideration by the program to  
improve news communications  
systems in poor nations in Africa,  
Asia and Latin America.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### EEC Unemployment at Record 9%

The Associated Press

**BRUSSELS** — Unemployment in the European Economic Community set another post-World War II record in December, with more than 10 million people without jobs, according to reports released Friday.

The figures showed that 9 percent of the work force in the 10 countries was unemployed, up from 8.8 percent the month before. They also showed there were 2 million more people without jobs at the end of 1981 than there were at the beginning of the year.

The statistics deepened the gloomy outlook for Europe, where unemployment has risen steadily since the beginning of 1980 after several years around the 6-percent level.

The figures from West Germany were the most dismal. Unemployment there leaped from 5.7 percent of the work force in November to 6.5 percent in December. This represented 200,000 more workers without jobs.

### PLO Is Urged to Recognize Israel

New York Times Service

**JERUSALEM** — Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem, considered a relative moderate among prominent Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Friday called on the Palestine Liberation Organization to recognize Israel so that political efforts can proceed toward establishing a Palestinian state.

The present stalemate in the West Bank and Gaza is enabling Israel to strengthen its presence in the territories, to build more settlements to enlarge existing settlements, Mr. Freij said. "If this trend continues in the next 10 years we will be witnessing a Jewish West Bank."

Given the divisions in the Arab world and the Arab inability to obtain a military solution, the mayor declared, "the only alternative now is to look for a political solution." For that, he said, the Arabs must convince international public opinion that they are sincere about peaceful coexistence, which he added, "means, in plain language, coexistence with the state of Israel."

### Syria Reports Raid, Blames Jordan

The Associated Press

**DAMASCUS** — A Syrian government spokesman said Friday that gunmen had slipped into southern Syria from Jordan and killed two soldiers in an attack on a Syrian Army patrol Thursday, and he blamed Jordanian authorities for the incident.

There was no response to the allegation from Jordan. The rival Arab nations massed troops on their borders in November, 1980, and threatened to go to war until Saudi Arabia stepped in as a mediator to relax the tensions.

The Syrian Interior Ministry said, "Armed men have infiltrated from the Jordanian territories into Syria and ambushed a Syrian military patrol inside Syrian territory." The commander and one soldier in the patrol died, the spokesman said. The spokesman did not identify the alleged attackers as Jordanian soldiers, but he blamed the incident on Jordanian authorities.

### Pope to Visit West African Nations

United Press International

**VATICAN CITY** — Pope John Paul II will visit four West African countries in a seven-day, 8,000-mile trip next month, his second trip to the continent as pope and his first abroad since he was shot last May, the Vatican said Friday.

The Rev. Romeo Panciroli, the Vatican's chief press spokesman, confirmed that the pope will visit Nigeria, Gabon, Benin, and Equatorial Guinea on Feb. 12-19. Benin and Equatorial Guinea were added at the last minute, indicating that the pope is feeling well enough to make another of his intensive whirlwind tours.

When the pope announced earlier this month that he would visit Nigeria and Gabon for a week, Vatican observers said the limited number of stops indicated a slower pace than his previous trips because of health reasons.

### Civilian Cabinet Named in Ghana

Reuters

**ABIDJAN**, Ivory Coast — Ghana's military ruler, Jerry J. Rawlings, a former Air Force lieutenant who seized power for the second time on Dec. 31, named a 16-member civilian Cabinet that would be "virtually a servant of the people," Accra radio reported Friday.

The radio, monitored in Abidjan, said that Cabinet members would now be called secretaries reporting to the supreme seven-man Provisional National Defense Council headed by Mr. Rawlings.

Mr. Rawlings was quoted by the network as saying that he had no intention of handing over power and that he was there to stay. The broadcast also said the Defense Ministry had been placed under the direct control of the ruling body.

### Indian Court Revokes Stay on Executions

United Press International

**NEW DELHI** — At least five persons will be hanged as a result of the Supreme Court's decision to revoke its general stay on all executions, the Press Trust of India reported.

The court reversed its 2-month-old stay on executions in turning down an appeal Wednesday filed on behalf of two condemned prisoners after President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy granted a mercy petition from an eye surgeon sentenced to death for the murder of his wife.

He went on to describe culture in Czechoslovakia as flourishing as never before and cited statistics on the large number of books published.

**SOVIET ARMS SALES TO THIRD WORLD SAID TO SET RECORD**

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — Soviet arms sales to developing countries on subversion charges in connection with his role as spokesman for the Charter 77 dissident group, Mr. Kaizer said: "The plays of Havel were critical but only from the point of view that sprang from his political views. The literature he writes is against his own nation. It doesn't represent the view of the whole nation. When we speak of creative freedom, we speak of that which helps progress. His work has nothing in common with Czechoslovak culture."

Asked why even some books and plays that were published before the "Prague Spring" were no longer available, Mr. Kaizer said: "Our people can live without them. They don't need these adventures. The majority of the creative from has come to the conclusion that they support our government's policy."

He reiterated that "no command was given not to publish these authors." He seemed surprised when informed that their works had also disappeared from libraries but expressed doubt that librarians had withdrawn them from their shelves as a result of a centrally issued order.

"I want to answer you," he said. "But I have worked here only since 1974. Maybe an order was issued right after 1968, but we didn't order it."

**SWISS EXPORTS RISE**

The Associated Press

**BERN (UPI)** — Swiss exports of armaments rose 50 percent last year, the Defense Ministry said Thursday. Sales of war material to foreign countries amounted to \$11.5 million Swiss francs (\$278 million) against \$10.6 million Swiss francs in 1980, it said.

The decision to ban the newspaper, which is affiliated with the New York-based daily, reflected extreme Thai sensitivity to any perceived criticism of the monarchy.

**UNIFYING FACTOR**

The Associated Press

**CONSIDERED** a unifying and stabilizing factor in a country that has experienced a succession of military coups in the past decade, the highly popular constitutional monarchy traditionally has been above politics and reproach. Last year, however, the royal family became closely identified with the current government, throwing its support behind the successful efforts of the premier, Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda, to put down an April 1 coup attempt by younger officers.

Since then the political role of the royal family has been more openly discussed and considerable attention has been drawn to the especially sensitive issue of the succession to the throne of King Bhumibol Adulyadej.

In a series of unusually candid interviews during a visit to the United States last fall, the king's consort, Queen Sirikit, publicly criticized their son and heir to the throne, Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn.

**QUESTION OF BEHAVIOR**

The Associated Press

**IN A TELEVISION interview with CBS, the queen said of the prince: "In his job as a career military man, he's doing quite well, but for the crown prince of Thailand, not so well, because I think that he does not give enough time to his people." She explained that performing royal duties was a full-time job, but that the prince "de- mands his weekends."**

Earlier, the 49-year-old queen told the Dallas Times Herald that "the royal family belongs to the

people of Thailand" and that if the people did not approve of her son's behavior, he would either have to change or resign his title.

"I have to be very frank. My son, the crown prince, is a little bit of a Don Juan," Queen Sirikit said. "He is a good student, a good boy, but women find him interesting, and he finds women even more interesting. So his family life is not so smooth." She insisted, however, that "he is very popular" with the Thai people.

The 29-year-old crown prince was married in 1977 and has a three-year-old daughter. He holds the rank of lieutenant colonel, commanding the Battalion of King's Own Body Guards.

Although the queen reportedly expressed satisfaction with her U.S. interview, the English-language Bangkok Post drew a sharp rebuke from the government after it reprinted the Dallas Times Herald article in full.

**Russia Warns Angolan Delegation Of an Alleged U.S. Plot in Africa**

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

**MOSCOW** — The Soviet leadership has warned a visiting Angolan delegation of an American plot to return the African nation to the American sphere of influence.

However, authorities ignored a subsequent article in the Hong Kong-based Far Eastern Economic Review that reported the queen's comments and raised the succession issue.

**EFFECT OF REMARKS**

According to the Review, the effect of the queen's remarks was to fuel suggestions that the royal couple's third child, the immensely popular Princess Sirindhorn, should inherit the throne. The eldest child renounced her royal title when she married an American.

In an article last month, the Review noted that although heirs to the Thai throne have traditionally been males, "the Thai parliament in 1976 followed the dynamic title of King Maha Chakri on the princess in a move widely interpreted as a public endorsement of her as a candidate for the succession."

The offending article in the Asian Wall Street Journal, a comment by free-lance writer Michael Schmidke, also discussed the succession, questioning the crown prince's suitability.

**MR. SCHMIDKE**, a former UN official in Thailand and now a Honolulu-based writer on Southeast Asian affairs, said the prince "appears to lack the intelligence, charisma and 'common

## Drug Agency Placed Under FBI Director in Reorganization Move

By Edward T. Pound  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Declaring that narcotics trafficking was the nation's "most serious crime problem," Attorney General William French Smith announced that the Justice Department's program to combat the problem has been reorganized under the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Smith, said Thursday at a news conference that he had given the bureau concurrent jurisdiction with the Drug Enforcement Administration to investigate violations of federal criminal drug laws and that the reorganization would, for the first time, "bring the full resources of the FBI to bear on the problem of domestic drug trafficking."

Under an experimental program that has been in place for six months, Mr. Smith said the FBI and the drug agency, which had been primarily responsible for enforcing federal drug laws, had been cooperating closely on joint investigations. He said the experiment had been successful, warranting a long-term trial.

### Short of Merge

Mr. Smith stopped short of recommending formal merger of the two law enforcement agencies although he said that that remained a possibility. He said that merger would require congressional approval while his reorganization plan did not.

The attorney general said that he had assigned responsibility for supervision of drug enforcement efforts to William H. Webster, the FBI director. The plan announced by Mr. Smith requires the administrator of the drug agency, who previously reported to the attorney general, to report to Mr. Webster.

While senior Justice Department officials said that both the FBI and the agency were enthusiastic about the reorganization, one department official said some drug agency employees were concerned that the organization would lose its identity and that the plan amounted to the beginning of the end of the agency.

### Mullen Named Head

Furthermore, there were indications that some in Congress were not enthusiastic. Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Judiciary Committee, said that combining efforts would not result in increased resources in the federal drug enforcement area. He said the Reagan administration still had

not addressed major problems in the drug-enforcement area, including the need for more funds for law enforcement agencies and coordination with agencies outside of the Justice Department.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Webster were joined at the news conference by Francis M. Mullen Jr., the executive assistant director of the FBI who has been serving as acting administrator of the drug agency since July 13, and Rudolph W. Giuliani, the associate attorney general. Mr. Mullen, 47, was nominated Thursday by President Reagan to head the agency.

### Cross-Training Included

Mr. Giuliani chaired an eight-member Justice Department committee, which included Mr. Webster and Mr. Mullen, that studied the best way to coordinate the efforts of the two agencies. Mr. Smith adopted the committee's recommendations.

The recommendations included cross-training of personnel from both groups — agents of the drug agency will be trained by the FBI on how to conduct financial crime inquiries while the drug agency will instruct bureau agents on the fundamentals of drug work. The reorganization also requires that the two agencies rotate selected agents for limited periods of time to establish better coordination.

Mr. Smith said he would also work with Congress to develop legislation that would remove DEA agents from Civil Service regulations. The FBI is exempt from the Civil Service rules. He said he was also creating a high-level Justice Department committee "to oversee the development of drug policy and to assure that all of the department's resources, including its prosecutorial and correctional efforts, are effectively engaged in the effort against drug trafficking."

Mr. Mullen said that the drug agency and the FBI will concentrate on organized crime cases. He said that about 25 percent of the bureau's investigations of organized crime had turned up connections to drug trafficking. He said that since July, when the increased cooperation of the FBI and the agency was implemented, the number of joint investigations had risen to 125 from 13.

Mr. Mullen said in an interview that within the next 60 days, "five of those 125 cases will result in approximately 200 indictments." He said that some of the cases would not have developed had it not been for the increased cooperation of the bureau and the drug agency.

(Continued from Page 1)

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Small groups milled around in the courtyard last week, hunched up against the cold. Inside, the main hall was thick with marijuana smoke.

No one tried to discourage entry into the garishly painted junkie room. One young girl, tears streaming down her face, began screaming uncontrollably. A friend said she had borrowed 1,500 francs from her mother, lent it to a dealer and never seen it again. Another told how she had turned to prostitution to get money to buy heroin.

### Terrorizing Experiences

Behind the junkie room lay months of often terrifying experiences. A member of the drug

group told how two members had initially acted as bouncers to expel dealers from the center until a dealer returned one morning with a gun and several thugs to back him up.

Unable to end drug traffic at the center, the youths tried to control it by setting aside the junkie room.

The drug group procured 5,000 syringes, which they gave out sparingly in the hope of reducing hepatitis caused by use of contaminated instruments.

They also prided themselves on having avoided any drug deaths.

They insisted that the communal atmosphere in the junkie room, together with the modicum of restraint, was less traumatic than a cold, lonely fix in some alleyway, where deaths were more likely.

"They've done a heroic job in

many ways," said Robert Waschle, one of 20 social workers who run Zurich's only drug counseling center, named Drop-In.

Nonetheless, social workers like Mr. Waschle shared the concern of critics that the existence of the junkie room and the availability of heroin may encourage young people to take hard drugs.

### Lack of Services

"It would be OK if it was only for tough old junkies who have resisted every kind of treatment and prison," he said. "But it's ridiculous if you're a 16-year-old running away from home."

One issue that is disputed by few people in Zurich is that the center became a victim of the city's lack of services to help addicts. Although the city is believed to have about 4,000 addicts, only one pri-

vate hospital makes beds available for detoxification treatment. For long-term therapy, there is only one unit in the canton with 24 beds, and nothing is available in the city itself.

Social workers like Mr. Waschle also point to a lack of vocational training or rehabilitation projects. Police figures show that of the 1,178 persons arrested on drug offenses last year almost half were unemployed.

"No one tries to understand the root causes," a 21-year-old said. "This is a tough, cold city. It's impossible to get an apartment. You're into an apprenticeship or military service before you're out of your teens."

Quite apart from the internal threat to the center from drugs, external pressure is increasing that

many will force its closure. Although the city council promised 525,000 francs for 1982, the money has been effectively frozen until the city elections in March. It is expected that rightist parties will gain at the expense of the Social Democrats, who have consistently expressed sympathy for the youths.

A rightist party has taken one of

the contributing churches to court,

arguing that its 1982 grant of 300,000 francs was illegal. None of the money can be spent until the issue is resolved, which could take weeks.

One of the first victims of the money problem will be the drug group in the center, whose 15 members say they have received only 4,800 francs in wages for weeks of hard work.

Despite the reduced charge, Mr. Abbott may yet spend the rest of his life in prison. Because of his previous convictions, Mr. Abbott faces a minimum sentence of six to 12 years and a maximum sentence of 25 years to life, prosecutor James Fogel said. A murder verdict would have carried a minimum sentence of 15 years to life. Justice Irving Lang said he will pronounce sentence on Feb. 24.

The jury accepted defense lawyer Ivan Fisher's argument that Mr. Abbott had consistently lied about his actions. The prosecutor attempted to portray the case as an ordinary crime — a straightforward, "cold, calculated murder."

White in prison Mr. Abbott began corresponding with Mr. Mailer. "I have been twisted by justice," he wrote, "the way other men can be twisted by love."

Mr. Mailer arranged for the letters to be published as a book — "In the Belly of the Beast,"

wrote Mr. Abbott's parole board urging his release and promised to give the convict a job.

When Mr. Abbott arrived in New York on June 5 — his first day of freedom in 19 years — he quickly became the darling of the city's literary salons. But he quickly found his life of freedom full of unexpected tensions and confrontations.

In the early hours of July 18, Mr. Abbott and two women friends stopped at an all-night restaurant near the halfway house and the argument with Mr. Adam developed.

The fact that U.S. intelligence analysts differed sharply over estimates of Viet Cong strength was previously known. But this is the first time that Army intelligence officers, including a general who was the senior intelligence officer in Vietnam, have said that numbers were deliberately faked.

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## Moscow's Sweeter Music

The tune out of Moscow is changing a bit. In the weeks right after the Polish coup, it was all bluster. Now sweeter sounds can be heard. Premier Nikolai Tikhonov has called for "constructive dialogue" with the United States, and has talked up arms control. The Kremlin is making known its hope that when Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko meet next Tuesday in Geneva, the United States will go along with the long-standing Soviet wish to start START (formerly SALT) talks and to get cracking on a Reagan-Brezhnev summit.

So the tune has changed. The beat, however, goes on. The "beat" is the Kremlin's persistence in regarding Poland as an internal matter in order to fend off Western interest in Poland, on the one hand, and to continue business as usual with the West, including arms control, on the other. Perhaps the Soviets feel that it is time to add evocations of détente and better times to their earlier threats of a return to old-style cold war.

Poland cannot be regarded strictly as an internal Polish or Soviet bloc matter. The rights being suppressed there now are rights that the Soviet and/or Polish governments undertook to respect in a series of international agreements dating back to Yalta. The

most recent of these was the Helsinki agreement of 1975. Helsinki, by the way, not only committed the East to observance of certain rights. It is the one formal agreement in which the West has accepted Europe's post-war boundaries. Is Moscow, to shake off its commitment on rights, prepared to release the West from its own boundaries?

We support an eventual start on START and a summit. But why now, before the authorities in Warsaw have agreed to release political prisoners and open talks with the workers and the church? Those are the minimal requirements. Theoretically, it would be better to suspend all diplomatic contacts. Suspending the theater nuclear talks, however, would hand Moscow an enormous propaganda advantage in Western Europe — a chance to recoup what it lost when it unleashed the savage Polish repression. Calling off the Haig-Gromyko meeting would deprive the administration of a good forum in which to convey a stiff view of the meaning of that repression to the future of U.S.-Soviet relations. Keeping the engagements already on the calendar, in other words, while making no new engagements now, seems to us a reasonable course.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Autonomy, American Style

The Camp David clock is running out of sand. When Israel delivers the last of the Sinai Desert to Egypt on April 25 and thus gains its first recognized border, part one of a historic deal will be accomplished. Both nations, however, will then be eager to forget the importance they once attached to part two: that "for peace to endure," the Palestinians must be brought into the bargaining process. The forgetting has begun.

After bluntly rejecting Camp David's offer of "full autonomy" in the West Bank, the Palestinians and other Arabs now tempt Egypt to sponsor more radical formulas. And after doing its best to dilute "full autonomy," Israel seems determined to make its control of the West Bank irreversible. Prime Minister Begin says withdrawing from Sinai is so traumatic he can't understand why people should raise other difficult questions.

The answer should be clear. Camp David's part two remains the only plausible path to a Palestinian settlement. It commits Israel to treat the West Bank's sovereignty as unresolved. It grants 1.3 million Palestinians a form of self-determination while buying time for territorial accommodation.

Precisely because it is resisted on both sides, part two still promises compromise. But if it is to be kept alive, America will have to lead the rescue. The way to begin is to proclaim, finally, what Washington always understood its terms to mean.

Egypt and Israel have been beating around that bush for 20 months. Secretary of State Haig deigned last week to look in on their barren talks. He seems oddly willing to let them drag past April 25 and to conclude with a fudged "statement of principles." It would be the epitaph for part two.

Why this reluctance to reaffirm a sensible policy? Not, one hopes, because Jimmy Carter was its midwife. More likely because a fair reading of part two means opposing the present policies of both sides — Israel's retreat from "full autonomy" and the Arabs'

refusal to negotiate with Israel. Yet the United States should be eager to occupy a reasonable middle ground.

The Arabs should understand that nothing good can happen until Palestinians appear at the bargaining table. Israel should understand that Americans will not accept their domination of the Palestinians. The Camp David formula is fair and feasible.

For President Reagan and Mr. Haig to give it an honest reading, they need only borrow the words of Abba Eban, the eloquent former foreign minister of Israel. He emphasized in a recent interview with *Moment* magazine that the Camp David text promises Palestinians an elected "Self-Governing Authority" to replace Israel's military administration, "which will, I quote, 'be withdrawn.'" The incentive for the Palestinians, Mr. Eban pointed out, "is that this is the first incarnation of their Palestinian nationhood on a national rather than a municipal basis. For Israel, the Authority satisfies the non-domination [of Arabs] without prejudicing the claims of a final settlement."

Like every fair-minded student of Camp David, Mr. Eban recognizes that autonomy could lead to the Palestinian state that the Arabs demand and that Mr. Begin vows to prevent: "When you think of a real Administrative Council, which has power, which can levy taxes, which holds elections, in which there are political struggles, which has an emblem — all that is a pretty long step toward secession. Anyone who signed the autonomy agreement without calculating that risk shouldn't have signed it."

Israel did sign, and those are the powers it should be required to offer the Palestinian Council. Why does Mr. Reagan search for hidden virtues in an impossible Saudi Plan? Why leave a vacuum for Soviet and United Nations mischief? The moment has come to hold high an American plan, and to use America's muscle to promote its acceptance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Coincidence in Pakistan?

In the last year, there has been a "steady deterioration" of human rights in Pakistan, according to Amnesty International. This has happened even as the United States tightened its security ties to Pakistan. Is there a connection? Not necessarily, but if it is only a coincidence, it is a disturbing one. The Reagan administration's main pitch in dealing with repressive governments has been that they would sooner relax internally if their external security requirements were met. The administration has also contended that the quiet touch would be rewarded. Where is the evidence in Pakistan?

Last year, Amnesty reports, the military government in Islamabad jailed thousands for political offenses, and increased its use of torture. In a new turn, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq effectively annulled the 1973 constitution's guarantees of fundamental rights, leaving individuals virtually defenseless against arbitrary official power.

Such consolation as there has been for Pakistan's frequent turns to military rule in its 34 years has lain in its retention of at least a formal commitment to representative gov-

ernment. President Zia has abandoned that commitment. Institutionally speaking, he is now in a free float. Having banned the political parties, he has created in their stead a new federal council whose powers are to be what he says — no more.

Pakistan is squeezed between India, a much larger country with which it has warred three times, and Afghanistan, whose Soviet occupiers have driven upwards of 2 million refugees onto its soil. It has a full Third World set of ethnic, social and economic tensions. A prudent person would have to say that its future is uncertain.

The Reagan administration has made a certain bet on the Zia regime, which is the stronger for the American investment in one sense but which could end up the weaker if this investment tempts it to shun accommodation with its own people. If this happens, the results would be far worse for Pakistan than for the United States. Perhaps the administration does not feel it is its job to say this to President Zia. All the more reason for him to heed Amnesty.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### The Big Show for Poland

An all-singing, all-dancing, wisecracking show about the Poles — is that quite the right way to point up the tragic plight of a nation oppressed, fearful, half-starved and perhaps

— From the *Daily Mail* (London).

### Jan. 23: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

#### 1907: Protectorate in Cuba?

SANTIAGO, Cuba — "The New York Herald is quite right to insist that a protectorate is necessary for Cuba," said Cuban Sen. Coreoso Brava. "The only way to prevent anarchy and want is to organize a great national party to demand a protectorate." This declaration will be a bomb in the camp of the Liberals at Havana, where Senor Zayas and Senor Gómez are competing for the Liberal nomination for the presidency. Since the American provisional government has been in power, the Moderate party has ceased to exist, and efforts to form a new party by the conservative elements have been feeble. Liberal leaders expect a walkover when the elections for a new government are held.

#### 1932: French Banks on Debt

## Arms Sales: A Blind Spot That Keeps On Growing

By Jonathan Power

BONN — The Reagan administration is confident that soon after Congress reconvenes on Jan. 25 it will approve the controversial sale of F-16s to Venezuela. Thus, without too much notice, another military inhibition will have been discarded: restraint on the transfer of the most advanced fighter aircraft to Latin America.

Such constraints have been loosening for some time now. When Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was campaigning for the French presidency in 1974, he pledged to control French arms sales to the Third World. Yet, according to a new book, "The Global Politics of Arms Sales," by Andrew Pierre, the growth of French arms sales

has been dramatic, totaling a five-fold increase in the 1970s.

The West Germans, although formally committed against the arms trade, have gone in for coproduction with countries with fewer scruples. Even the Swedes, long hoier than thou on the issue, have succumbed to the commercial temptations.

On the other side of the fence, the Soviet Union has been increasing sales at a sharp rate. Once a poor second to the United States, the Soviet Union between 1977 and 1980 sent to the Third World 1,780 supersonic combat aircraft, compared to America's 510.

Pierre — a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations whose book is published by the Princeton University Press — notes that the United States and the Soviet Union spend more on military than on economic aid. The International Institute of Strategic Studies recently described arms sales to the Third World as "a form of diplomatic currency."

It was the excesses of a previous period of high selling that persuaded President Jimmy Carter to try to put a cap on America's salesmen and, secondly, to enter into a dialogue with the Russians about mutual constraint. It was not just

the heavy selling to the Middle East that made this initially a popular policy, but some of the more bizarre efforts to market particular weapons — such as Henry Kissinger's attempt to sell Israel Pershing surface-to-surface missiles that could carry a nuclear warhead.

Today, outrage is in short supply. One can think of only two significant arms deals that have been thwarted by public opinion recently: West Germany's intention to sell Leopard tanks to Saudi Arabia, and the American plans to resume sales to Guatemala.

Large-scale arms selling is defended because it can be shown

that military expenditure as a percentage of most developing countries' GNP is actually declining. There is no published research that satisfactorily proves the point that domestic military expenditures hinder development when they are below 5 percent of GNP, which they are for most Third World countries.

It is claimed, too, that "arms sales are the thermometer, not the disease," and that arms sales have been thwarted by public opinion recently: West Germany's intention to sell Leopard tanks to Saudi Arabia, and the American plans to resume sales to Guatemala.

All this is true, but it is by z means a watertight defense. Buying guns from outside often demands the use of foreign exchange an increasingly scarce resource in the present world of high oil prices. New studies would presumably find that arms buying is a major constraint on development, at least in the poorest countries.

Moreover, sophisticated weapons, even if their use is hampered by the relatively poor degree of expertise and servicing of weapons in most Third World countries, do trigger fears and raise tensions, and thus lead to an upward spiral of buying. An example has been the effect on India of the planned U.S. sale of F-16s to Pakistan.

Tales

The issue of arms sales needs to be taken more seriously. There was no satisfactory reason for the U.S. national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, to torpedo in 1978 the conventional arms transfer talks that the United States was engaged in with the Soviet Union. The Soviets were serious. It was the Americans who got cold feet, fearful that the Soviets would use the negotiations to seek American constraint in selling to the Middle East and China.

It is also regrettable that there is no system of regular consultation between the United States and its European allies on arms sales. Formal agreement may be difficult but tacit acceptance of restraint has existed before. The 1950 tripartite declaration worked for five years to control Western arms sales to the Arab states and Israel. Again in the Middle East, between 1967 and 1972, and until 1980 in the Korean peninsula, Moscow and Washington appeared to collude to deny new advanced equipment to the protagonists.

Pierre suggests an agenda of criteria that such talks could focus on. Arms sales should not:

- upset an existing balance,
- exacerbate a local arms race,
- foster instability through sudden acquisition of new arms,
- provide incentives for surprise attack or for pre-emptive action,

• increase the pace or scale of escalation,

• introduce starkly inhuman weapons into a region, or

• provide weapons that might be used internally in a civil war, police action or violation of human rights.

It is in everyone's interest that such discussions should begin, first among the NATO allies and the with the Soviet Union and representatives of the Third World.

Anthony Sampson, in his book "The Arms Bazaar," called arms sales the "blind spot of a generation." That was five years ago, and since then the problem has only worsened.

The writer is editorial adviser to the *Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues*.

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## Some Day a President's Economist Will Quit

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Almost nobody has a good word for economists anymore, including economists. Taking note of the disarray in the profession, presidential aide Ed Meese, discussing some of the excessively optimistic projections made for President Reagan a year ago, reviled a Reagan one-liner at a recent Washington Post lunch. "An economist," he said, "is a fellow who has a Phi Beta Kappa key at one end of his watch chain, but no watch at the other."

It is an old complaint. After receiving so much economic advice in the form of "on the one hand ... but on the other hand," President Truman expressed the wish for "a one-handed economist." Jimmy Carter, frustrated by a ballooning deficit and an inability to control inflation, was heard to mutter that he knew a mystic in a little town in Georgia who could see the future better than his economic advisers did.

All of this, of course, is largely unfair, because presidential economists are rarely allowed to act as economic advisers, but are forced, often against their will, to blend in with some political judgments. If they do not, presidents will do it for them.

Charles E. Schulz, who survived four years of Carter economics, told the annual economists' conclave in Washington during the Christmas holidays: "The economists turned policy adviser will quickly discover that in the councils where economic advice is formulated, one-half to two-thirds of the discussion has little to do with economics, at least in the conventionally defined sense."

But that is what Reagan wanted. So his economists juggled computer inputs and provided him with what Treasury Secretary

Donald Regan called their "rosy scenario," setting out a real growth of 4 percent for 1981. (Actually, the more rabid supply-siders would have gone even wilder if Economic Council Chairman Murray Weidenbaum had not injected a small note of sanity.) But even as modified, the "rosy scenario" had to ignore the recessionary impact of the high interest rates that were implied by a tight Federal Reserve policy.

If the president ignores the forecasts by his own Office of Management and Budget and by the Congressional Budget Office that show huge deficits ahead, it will do more than raise new questions of his credibility. Inevitably, it will raise the question of whether there is any role at all for professional economic advice in the government.

John P. Lewis, a member of President Kennedy's Economic Council, once put it as well as anybody: "You can't be a white-smocked scientist here. You have to share the objectives of the administration. But you also have to say your piece — say it inside — and if your point of view seems too far at odds with the boss, you can quit."

At the beginning of the Reagan administration, we learn from David Stockman's confessions in *The Atlantic Monthly*, the president's economist knew full well that they could not cut taxes, increase real economic growth, lower inflation and interest rates, send defense outlays to new highs, and balance the budget by fiscal 1984.

But that is what Regan wanted. So his economists juggled computer inputs and provided him with what Treasury Secretary

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## Trouble After Triumph for France's Socialists

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The fun stopped for France's Socialists on Sunday, Jan. 17. The country's constitutional court had already rejected parts of their nationalization program, which now had to be rewritten.

More important to them in these election results is that a significant part of the center vote they had won from the old majority coalition throughout last year has gone back to those parties or was not cast at all.

The principal paper supporting the Socialists, *Le Matin*, has posed to the government the question of adopting a frankly "social democratic" course — "a la française" — in place of the present "Socialist" one. The terminological distinction is important, distinguishing those who are for collaboration with the existing international capitalist system from those who say they are against it.

Until now, the Socialists have practiced a kind of triumphalism, arrogant toward those centrist and conservative forces beaten last May and June, and condescending toward the Communists, who helped the Socialists into national power and who suffered a striking loss of their own electoral support while doing so.

The first Socialist reaction to the by-election defeat was to blame the Communists, who were presumed to have stayed home to teach a lesson to the Socialists. Closer analysis of the vote suggests that while the Communists did not turn out in enthusiastic numbers, their absence could have been responsible, at most, for only two of the four Socialist defeats.

Overall turnout was low, even for this kind of election. In two Paris constituencies, the Socialist candidates lost by larger margins than the total number of Communist votes cast in those districts in last year's parliamentary elections.

In two country districts, the opposition is true. Communist abstentions could have done the Socialists in. And why shouldn't the Communists have done so? The two parties are now at odds over Poland, and that is only the latest and bitterest of their disputes.

The Communists are determined to recover the dominant position they once held on the left. They have to, if they are to remain a serious force in French affairs. To do it they must weaken the Socialists as much as they can without actually bringing down the co-

they would do. None of the catastrophes predicted by their critics have happened. Economic conditions remain reasonable; the year-end statistics on inflation, unemployment and output were not significantly off what the old government of Raymond Barre had forecast from its own policies. They have made no big mistakes, except perhaps in broadcasting where a bad system of officially disgraced television has been made

disgracefully worse.

Their biggest experiments have yet to begin. The nationalizations of big companies and banks start now. Political decentralization lies in the future. These were the two main planks in the Socialists' election platform.

Whether either will do the country any good can be questioned. Skeptics in the government nonetheless argue that the nationalizations are essential for symbolic reasons, and that they can make them work.

Decentralization — if any serious degree of decentralization can actually be accomplished —

## Arts Travel Leisure

# INTERNATIONAL Herald-Tribune weekend

## Camelot Retrieved: Shining Days, Golden Knights

by Mary Blume

**P**ARIS — In August, 1839, Archibald Montgomerie, 13th Earl of Eglington, organized the famous medieval tournament that had all England talking, including the young Queen Victoria. "Talked of the Tournament," she noted on at least four occasions in her diary that summer.

The Eglington tournament was stage-managed by Samuel Pratt, a London seller of old armor who had been greatly enriched by the sudden craze for things medieval. Pratt rented or sold outfitts for knights, squires



"The Choice," by Sir Joseph Paton, 1883-86.

and pages as well as pavilions, lances, banners and swords to the noble participants. Members of the general public applying for admission, earnestly described the medieval or fancy dress they intended to wear. One Monsieur Mousset wrote all the way from Avranches, France, to find out whether a "large straw hat and blouse of checked cotton" would do.

The excitement grew for months and young bloods practiced jousting and tilting under such names as Knight of the Red Lion or Knight of the White Rose. On the day of the tournament, Lord Eglington wore golden armor and at least 100,000 people attended.

It rained.

The procession was a fiasco, no one laughed at the jester's jokes, some knights slipped out incongruous umbrellas and Pratt's pavilions leaked. But in memory the Eglington tournament became the triumph it had never been and three years later many guests wore armor or medieval costume to Queen Victoria's Ball Costume. In 1844 the Prince Consort was painted in armor, a breakthrough in English iconography, notes Mark Girouard in "The Return to Camelot: Chivalry and the English Gentleman," published in London and New Haven by Yale University Press.

Girouard, an architectural historian, traces the influence of the chivalric ideal in the 19th century not only in the familiar fields of painting and literature but also in castle architecture, philanthropy and the growth of the concept of imperialism. As the revival of chivalry progressed, there were literally more and more knights. At the beginning of Victoria's reign there were 350 knights; by its end there were nearly 2,000. Until World War I, thousands of shining young men went forward to do battle, the concept of chivalry grew in scope. Both it and they died in the mud of the Somme.

To the early 18th century the Middle Ages were mostly irrelevant and forgotten. "What meaning," Girouard asks, "could chivalry have for an average Georgian landowner busily planting parks or turnips, building temples, enclosing commons, looking for an heiress or cementing political alliances?" In 1761, Hume wrote off the Crusades as "the most signal and durable monument of human folly that has yet appeared in any age or nation."

But the spirit was stirring. About the same time Hume was writing, there were signs of artistic medievalism — Bishop Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," Horace Walpole's Gothic folly, Strawberry Hill, and equally Gothic novel, "The Castle of Otranto." Christie's held its first sale of armor in 1789. By the 19th century the novels of Sir Walter Scott were encouraging landowners to build medieval keeps and adopt medieval-sounding names: A merchant named Walter Wilkins became de Winton after he had made a fortune in India.

The key book, Girouard explains, was the now-forgotten Kenneth Henry Digby's "The Broad Stone of Honour," subtitled "Rules for the Gentleman of England" and published in 1822. Digby was not writing a colorful history of chivalry; he was encouraging his readers to be chivalrous. Among those excluded from any hope of being chivalrous were atheists, rationalists, radicals, utilitarians, Americans and supporters of either dictatorships or democracy. Education was to emphasize character building rather than learning, and physical toughness was essential. Digby swam the river Cam mornings at six unless the ice was thick enough to restrict his passage.

Chivalry, Digby wrote, "is only a name for that general spirit or state of mind which disposes men to heroic and generous actions.... Every boy and youth is, in his mind and sentiments, a knight, and essentially a son of chivalry."

Good breeding helped: While there could be such a thing as a natural gentleman, he could not be of the money-making class. Digby hated money-making, Girouard writes, "with all the happy innocence of a man who had inherited a comfortable income and married a wife with money of her own. The Victorian belief that a gentleman should not be interested in money owed much to him."

Chivalry was soon taken up even by the Whigs and Radicals to whom, according to Digby, it was forbidden. Charles Kingsley incorporated knightly ideals into his Christian Socialism and Carlyle urged that chivalric ideals be extended to the world of work: "No Working World, any more than a Fighting World, can be led on without a Chivalry of Work," he said.

Ideals of knightly purity greatly influenced education. "Cold-baths," says Girouard, "came to have an almost mystical meaning because they were once a symbol of purity and a practical means toward preserving it." Boxing and hunting were replaced by team sports such as cricket and rugby (both often played in outfits bearing medieval motifs). Knights in armor appeared on school trophies and statues. It was natural that perfidious Victorian knights would go out to build the Empire and rule peoples who could not rule themselves. Cecil Rhodes, says Girouard, hoped his scholars would "form an elite and spread over the world to bring about the permanent supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Certain outsiders could be admitted to the lower echelons of chivalry. The Jewish Lad's Brigade was formed in 1891 to make young immigrant Jews, if not more gentlemanly, at least more acceptably English. The Boy Scouts were demonstrably an offset of knightly ideals: Baden-Powell's best-selling "Scouting for Boys" had chapters on "The Chivalry of the Knights" and "Chivalry to Others."

By the turn of the century the new image of the gentleman provided a means of dissolving much of the antagonism between upper and middle classes: being a gentleman involved living up to standards as well as enjoying privileges that had always existed. "It was the additional moral aura and the glamour derived from chivalry that gave Victorian

gentlemanliness its special quality and led many people to pursue it with the ardor of those looking for the Holy Grail," Girouard writes.

There was nothing nobler than a warrior fighting for a just cause and the Kaiser gave many young men that opportunity. It was, at first, great sport: Capt. W.P. Nevill famously led an advance by dribbling a soccer ball toward the enemy at the Somme. He was killed, along with most of his men. There are moments, says Girouard, when the Great War seems a nightmare parody of the Eglington tournament.

There are 1,000 British World War I cemeteries in France and Belgium. Chivalry is done for, but knightly figures live on in statues and in stained-glass windows that mourn the countless dead.



"The Knight Errant," by Millais, 1870.

## Favorite Slopes Of Celebrity Skiers

by David Bird

**N**EW YORK — The choice of a favorite place to ski is often as individual as the skiers themselves. Some people seek out a distant wilderness. Some look for a place for the family to be together. Others are out for high speed and competitive daring. Some disdain the fierce challenge of competition for a more contemplative run. And those who race savor different slopes — tricky trails requiring skills brought into play nowhere else, or steep down-hill drops that are simply fast. A range of celebrity skiers were asked to pick the trail or area they liked best in the world and to describe why that place stood out.

Finding time to ski is a problem for most people. Some get around this by making skiing their living. Others, like William F. Buckley Jr., the author and editor of the National Review, take their work to the slopes — in his case, to Switzerland.

"The Videmanette is grand for several reasons," Buckley replies when asked about his favorite spot. "One of them is that it lies directly behind where I live, for 2 months out of 12, year after year. It is the great mountain of Rougemont, as far east in the Vaud as you can go before hitting the Bernese Oberland, in Gstaad, where German is spoken."

"When I work, I see the north face of it, rising 8,200 feet above sea level in a craggy ice and stone, triangular, concave presence. You rise, by four-seater cable car, up this forbidden gully, the domesticated part of which is called the Black, down which one is supposed to ski, once in a lifetime, to prove one's virility. The ski teachers of the village, once a year, ski down the Black carrying torches, the lead skier playing an accordion. It is on the order of dancing across Niagara Falls on a tightrope after a wine-tasting feast."

"But when the cable car rises above the shadows, through the passage at the elbow, you see, bathed in sunlight, most of Alpine Switzerland. My 140-degree wide-angle camera only barely embraces the view. And then, past the mountaintop restaurant, you begin to descend... five miles to the mountain base."

"Five miles of dazzling contrasts, past avalanche country, over hilltop tracts from which you see the great valley beyond, in which lies Gstaad, alongside an endless mountainside, past a shepherd's cottage ('Le Monsieur Est Mon Berger, Je Ne Manquerais De Rien') — the first words of the 23rd Psalm — is engraved on its eaves), down a hill that can only be negotiated by repeated sharp turns. (Here, 20 years ago, a desolate lady asked me how far was the nearest lift, to which the only answer was — two miles up; and we made our way down together, while she wept and swore that never again would she speak to her husband.)

"And there are such different light conditions. That is, you go from the shadow to the sun and back again all the time. That takes a lot from you but it is very exciting."

"I won at Hahnenkamm in 2 minutes and 11 seconds. That run has great prestige: If you win there you are Number One. There is nothing like it."

"The altitude is quite low so you have beautiful trees — but you try not to set them from too close. There is a great variety of snow, too, at Hahnenkamm. You really have a problem of preparing your equipment, sharpening your edges. Also, you need to have waxed your skis with just the right wax for the conditions that day, because there are at least 35 or 45 seconds of flat and if you don't have the right wax that's it, you're gone."

"Eventually you break out at the crook of the lower mountain, to the right, Saanen, to the left, Rougemont. When the weather has been gray and sultry, this stretch is icy. But when it has been friendly and warm, the conditions are springlike, and you bound that final mile, with a *geländersprung* into the parking lot. The whole thing is so grand, J.K. Galbraith would like to nationalize it."

"Well, obviously I feel very strongly about Vail mountain," Ford says by telephone from his California home, "but I'm also very enthusiastic about the new Beaver Creek development which is just west of Vail. I think they've learned from experience how to lay out a slope to groom it."

"I like the variety there. If you really want to be challenged you've got some excellent beginners' slopes, too. We have a place in Vail and we're going back there for two weeks. And we're building a new home at Beaver Creek. The whole Vail valley, we think, with the

## For Valentino, Rich Is Better

by Hebe Dorsey

**R**OME — Valentino, the Roman designer whose handsome profile is unabashedly splattered all over his elegant salons, does not have a worry in the world. He has three elegant, beautifully staffed houses — one in Rome, one in Cipri and one in Gstaad. He just bought himself another boat, three meters longer than the old one, which happened to be brand new. He redecorated his Via Appia villa, which already looked better than House Beautiful, but it was a question of moods and colors, you understand. Valentino was tired of all those cool blues and whites, he wanted pink and red flowers and an English country look. And he got it. Because what Valentino wants, Valentino gets.

He deserves it. In what was the best — and only — show in town during Rome couture week, he scored a triumph this week with a spring collection that was as remorseless and triumphantly upstairs as the world where he and his customers travel.

Right in the first row were dozens of bejeweled Italian socialites, dressed to kill in Valentino's black sequins, which made them look like a solid stick of licorice. A man with a penchant for the movie world, Valentino had Christopher Reed, who plays Superman, (he liked the models better than the clothes) and Roger Moore, of James Bond fame (who fell for the Scarlett O'Hara gowns). Moore drove down from Gstaad (where he and Valentino have nearby chalets) with his Italian-born wife, Luisa, who said she never got over leaving Rome. "I don't know where my roots are any more," she said. Nan Kempner, the New York

fashion plate, was there too, proof that one can be too rich and too thin.

But rich and spoiled as that crowd was, Valentino gave them their money's worth. Better still, for a designer who has been known to put three ruffles where one would be ample, he was unusually light-handed and delivered a collection as pleasantly fluffy as a soufflé.

His basic shape he called a Japanese lantern, which bolts down to a strong-shouldered, long blouson, gathered at the hem with a drawstring, ruffles or pleats. Those lanterns were good and short and well above the knees, showing miles of nice, shapely legs over high, spiky heels. The result: young and sexy, a bonus in the couture world where elaborate workmanship can be the kiss of death. That collection also had an impeccably crisp and clean look achieved with that eternal spring charmer — navy and white — as well as lots of linens and frothy shawls and organzas.

But evening is really where it all happens at Valentino's. Besides Jackie Onassis, the Queen of Jordan and Princess Margaret, he has, among his customers, Arab princesses for whom money is the Monopoly kind. They reportedly order not only for themselves, but also for their 9-year-old daughters — and the richer the dresses the better. That accounts for a long string of lace and embroidered dresses, a tribute to Italy's peerless seamstresses. A black organza creation was sprinkled with encrusted white satin calla lilies while a Scarlett O'Hara grand entrance man-killer was all mauve ruffles embroidered with parma violets. However, the dress that rocked the house happened to be the last one: one-shouldered, black and terribly sexy, with a whole leg sticking out of a side slit.

An incurable romantic, Valentino — who occasionally broke out with bursts of hot pep-



Valentino's cocktail dress in lace and organza ruffles.



Valentino and his daytime Japanese-lantern look in linen.

per red — tied his sharp pastel story together with well-behaved accessories: short white gloves, frilly white collars and cuffs, snakeskin shoes and embroidered hose.

When all was said and done, the most remarkable thing about the collection is that Valentino still dares show luxury clothes in days when most other designers are throwing in the sponge, running for the hills and settling for safe. It was a question of spirit, as much as fashion.

All that and Fiat chairman Giovanni Agnelli, who, thank goodness for the very rich, took the starch out of the whole fashion week by turning up in jeans at a small dinner party Valentino gave after his collection for his near and dear. Surrounded by beautiful models, the handsome Agnelli, on his way from St. Moritz to New York, was obviously more interested by the fashion world than in the automobile industry. It must have been a good evening for a man who rarely goes out, and he did stay until 2:30 a.m.

Now, on with the other side of the coin. The Italian hairdressing business is in dire straits, and 147 salons closed last year, reports hairdresser Olivier, on Via Tornabuoni, who hastily adds that he himself is out of the woods because he just signed a contract with Gucci, whose models he will coif on trips around the world.

The rest of Rome's designers, who showed all week, are hardly more glorified dressmakers, limping along and largely helped, if not altogether financed, by the Italian fabrics industry.

André Laug, who has no high-fashion pretense, is doing fine, bottom-line-wise. Working mainly in America, which he constantly criss-crosses with trunk shows, he is cleaning up with a special breed of client who appreciates his lackluster but impeccably precise clothes, where everything is always just so. Don't knock it. Martha of Palm Beach reported last January that Laug sold \$478,000 worth of dresses, each one costing between \$3,000 and \$4,500.

In a class all by himself, Roberto Capucci keeps turning out his museum creations, which seem as if they were done by a child prodigy making the most improbable paper cutouts. This time, he followed his butterfly look with

more elaborate creations, all of which look like sculptures set over bodies. Anyway, as one model remarked, they don't wrinkle.

One last word about the growing American impact. Now, not only are American models being flown over from New York for the shows, but so are photographers, hairdressers and make-up artists — both because their techniques are now rated the best in the world and because they like to work together. It is a new trend, and one of such meaningful consequences that French Vogue, for one, now finds it simpler to have the clothes shipped and photographed in New York studios.



Valentino's evening look in silk.

Jerzy Kosinski, the novelist, has worked the

Continued on page 6W

## International datebook

### AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11) Jan. 26: Alfred Altenburg and Boris Kondrakjiev, piano; Karl Heinz Stoehrer, violin and director (Stockhausen), Jan. 28: Joseph Suk Violin, Elisabeth Leonskaja piano (Brahms). \*Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90) — Jan. 25: Alfred Brendel, piano recital (Haydn, Mozart); Jan. 26: Zurich Chamber Orchestra, Edmund de Stotz conductor (Mozart, Bartók). \*Opernhaus (tel: 5324/2655) — Jan. 22: "D'Elise," Jan. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; "Ariane au Mexique," Jan. 26 and 27; "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Turandot." \*Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32) — Jan. 23-24: Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation: "The Big Pictures/Assorted Quartets/Short Stories/Baker's Dozen," modern ballets.

### BELGIUM

ANTWERP. Royal Opera House (tel: 03/13.13.23) — Jan. 23 and 29: "The Magic Flute"; Jan. 24: "Carmen." BRUSSELS. Forest-National (tel: 345.90.30) — To Jan. 24: "West Side Story." \*Musée d'Ixelles, 71 rue Jean Van Volsem — To Jan. 31: "Japanese Watercolor and Drawings from the 18th and 19th centuries." \*Musée Théâtre de Belgique (tel: 640.84.37) — Jan. 25: Frédéric de Roos flute; Jacques Willemsen harpsichord; "18th century English Music." \*Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 412.50.45) — Jan. 24: Belgian National Orchestra, Jean Fournet conductor, Diane Anderson piano (Debussy, de Falla), Jan. 29: Belgian National Orchestra, Alfred Walter conductor, Marcelle Mercadier (Mozart, Brahms). \*Théâtre Royal du Parc (tel: 51.41.47) — To Feb. 7: "La Flâneuse de l'Aube" (Gardner).

### ENGLAND

LONDON. British Museum (tel: 636.15.55) — To Jan. 24: "Goya's Prints." To Jan. 25: "Carmen." \*National Film Theater (tel: 928.32.32) — To Jan. 29: Series of Japanese Samurai films. \*Royal College of Arts (tel: 734.90.52) — To Feb. 21: "The Great Exhibition" exhibition from the Edo period. \*Royal Opera House (tel: 240.12.00) — Jan. 23 and 28: "Les Patineurs/My Brother, My Sister/Elite Syncopations;" Jan. 25 and 27: "Manon" by the Royal Ballet. Opera: Jan. 22 and 26: "Les Contes d'Hoffmann." \*Serpentine Gallery — To March 7: "Ger van Elk," exhibition of recent works. Queen's Hall Concert Hall (tel: 022.31.91). Queen Elizabeth Hall: Jan. 24: Karina Marinoff Lakhani, piano recital (Debussy, Brahms, Gershwin); Jan. 26: Takashi Shimura violin (Prokofiev, Ravel). Royal Festival Hall — Through Jan.: "The Nutcracker" by the London Symphony Ballet. Jan. 24: London Symphony Orchestra with André Previn conductor, Barbara Hendricks soprano, John Shirley-Quirk baritone (Mozart, Brahms). Jan. 27: The Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Neville Marriner conductor (Haydn, Schubert). Jan. 28: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor (Dvorák).

### OF SPECIAL INTEREST

#### SYMPOSIUM ON THE AMERICAN NOVEL

A meeting celebrating the 150th anniversary of New York City's first public library, writers and critics will take place Jan. 20 in the Grand Salle of the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris under the auspices of the Centre d'Etudes de l'Amérique et de Culture Française. The meeting celebrates the 150th anniversary of New York's first public library, opening Jan. 20 at 3:30 p.m. Participants include: David Meltzer, Paul Theroux, and a debate about "The Sound of the American Novel," will follow a round-table under the theme "The French Novel/American Novel," with the participation of James Salter, Richard Sennett, Denis Roche, and Maurice Niclouf, and others.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON. Royal Shakespeare Theater (tel: 079/22.71) — Royal Shakespeare Company: Jan. 23-26: "The Winter's Tale." Jan. 27-28: "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Jan. 29: "Henry IV" Part I.

#### FRANCE

NICE. Opéra de Nice (tel: 95.67.31) — Jan. 22 and 24: "Floradora," with Montserrat Caballé. Jan. 26: "Lucia di Lammermoor" with José Carreras. PARIS. Cartoucherie (Vincentine, tel: 574.24.08) — Through Jan.: "Richard II" by the Théâtre du Soleil. \*Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 27.12.23) — To Apr. 12: "Jackson Pollock," exhibit. \*Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10) — To Feb. 1: "Les Fêtes du Gothic." \*Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.80) — Jan. 27: Orchestre de Paris, Claudio Abbado conductor, Alfred Brendel piano (Brahms). \*Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 72.47.77) — Jan. 23: Orchestre National de France, Lorin Maazel conductor.

#### HONG KONG

HONG KONG. Children's Festival — Includes Recital Hall — From Jan. 27: Magic Show From India. Shouson Theatre — From Jan. 27: Festival of animated and feature films for children. Jan. 27-29: "Alice in Wonderland," musical in Cantonese jointly presented with the Wind Ensemble. \*Sala Givean (tel: 563.20.30) — Jan. 29: Fan Ts'ong piano recital (works by contemporary Chinese composers).

#### ITALY

MILAN. Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26) — Jan. 23, 26, 27 and 29: "Swans Lake." Jan. 24 and 28: "Simon Boccanegra." Jan. 25: La Scala Philharmonic.

monic Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor.

ROME. Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55) — Jan. 23 and 26: "La Gioconda." Jan. 27-28: "Marco Spada."

#### JAPAN

TOKYO. Kokusai Stadium (tel: 81.21.11) — To Feb. 21: Bolshoi Circus. \*Kosei Nenkin Hall (tel: 356.11.11) — Jan. 29: Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra, Milandes Cardis conductor, Maci Fujisawa cello (Dvorák). \*Nihon Minpaku (tel: 467.45.27) — To Jan. 31: "Origami exhibition." \*Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel: 82.21.11) — Jan. 26: Classical Orchestra International (Sorokin, Prokofiev). Jan. 26: Shin-ichi Hikita Symphony Orchestra, Yuzo Toyama conductor, Yaso Mito violin (Schubert, Mendelssohn).

#### NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM. British Council, Keizersgracht 343 — To Feb. 19: "David Hockney," exhibition of prints from the Cavell Series. \*Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) — Jan. 23-24: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor (Bartók, Beethoven). Jan. 27-28: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor, Murray Perahia piano (Beethoven, Bruckner). Jan. 29: The Olof violin, Daniel Weyman piano (Stravinsky). \*Koninklijke Concertzaal, Philips Room — To Feb. 21: "The Drawings by 17th-Century Dutch Artists." \*Stadschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54) — Jan. 28: The National Ballet. Jan. 29: "L'Orfeo" (Cavalli).

#### SPAIN

BARCELONA. Museo Picasso (tel: 319.69.02) — To Feb. 28: "Picasso Retrospective" to celebrate the centenary of his birthday. \*Ópera del Liceo (tel: 317.99.28) — Jan. 24 and 27: "La Favorita." LAS PALMAS. XVth Opera Festival (Teatro Pérez Galdós) — Jan. 24-30: "La Bohème" with Montserrat Caballé.

#### SWITZERLAND

GENEVA. Cathédrale Saint-Pierre — Jan. 28: Manfred Andri, organist, André Caplet organ (Haendel, Bach). \*Conservatoire — Jan. 26: Eva Radicevic, piano recital (Beethoven, Schubert, Liszt). \*Galerie Arts (Grand Rue) — Through January: Drawings by Matisse and Picasso. \*Grand Théâtre (tel: 21.23.18) — Jan. 29: "Parafida," (Wagner).

ZURICH. Tonhalle (tel: 201.15.80) — Jan. 23: Alfred Brendel, piano recital (Haydn, Mozart, Berg). Jan. 24: Zurich Orchestra, Jessie Norman mezzo-soprano.



## Aroused by the Maharajahs' Cuisine

by Debra Weiner

fare at Omar Khayyam is smooth, even subtle, and more in harmony with the Western palate.

Most south Indian dishes use coconut milk as a base, but Wadhu's northern saucers are a blend of almonds, cashew nuts, yogurt and water-melon seeds, among other ingredients. Instead of the strong, pungent south Indian spices, he prefers more delicate herbs — cardamom, saffron, nutmeg and mace — which in addition to being more costly, are good, according to Wadhu, at heating the body. Heat, needless to say, is invaluable for virility.

"But if nutrition was the original concern," he at last continues, "by the time the maharajas ruled, luxury was uppermost on the mind. And what?" asks Wadhu. "It's one of the greatest luxuries in the world, but women? More than one."

"Of course, to make love with 30 or 40 wives you need lots of energy. You need..." Wadhu pauses again as the silvery stirrings of sitar music weave through the air. "You need to be virile."

Like most Eastern cultures, India has long relied on herbal remedies for umps and silents. Thus when the maharajas sought to enhance their sensual pleasure, it was only natural, Wadhu explains, that they should solicit advice from their chefs. Which herbs, the Indian prices wanted to know, best combined with which ingredients, to simultaneously provide sexual strength and a cultured taste?

Until India's independence in 1947, these ambrosial recipes were kept royal secrets. Once the maharajas lost their places, however, many chefs were left out of work. Eventually they revealed their formulas to the likes of Wadhu. "I have tried the various cuisines of the world, and I'm not trying to boast, but some of the Indian sauces made for the elite class are the best in the world, better even than the French."

Fourteen years ago, Wadhu gave up his business in the rag trade to open his small, award-winning restaurant opposite the U.S. Embassy on Hill Street here. He named it after the Persian poet-philosopher whose classic, "The Rubaiyat," expounds a philosophy of "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die."

"What do you think?" Wadhu, a native Indian who has lived most of his life in Singapore, politely asks. "Perhaps it is now time we went up to dinner."

"Up" means the Mogul Room, which, like the ground-floor cocktail lounge, is intimate and refined. Intricate Kashmiri walnut carvings, Bengal murals and wooden sculptures decorate the walls. The rhythm of the tabla drum accompanies dinner.

Although Omar Khayyam is frequented by many Singaporeans, the majority of guests tend to be Europeans. Even if they are unaware of the recipes' wanton nature, no customers, says Wadhu, can fail to notice the difference between his establishment and most other Indian restaurants in Singapore. They feature sharp, peppery southern cooking, while the

fare at Omar Khayyam is smooth, even subtle, and more in harmony with the Western palate.

With a stockpile of more than 80 herbs in his kitchen, Wadhu admires his collection of a fanatic. Turmeric, for instance, is added to many Indian dishes because centuries ago the doctors discovered that the yellowish powder helps prevent rheumatism, gout and stiffness of the muscles, Wadhu explains. The herb is still used in India today, he notes, to treat sprains: Combine a dash of turmeric with a tablespoon or two of milk and three grams of butter. Heat slightly before applying to the sore ankle or foot.

Upon request, in fact, Wadhu will prescribe a meal. For executive types who suffer from high blood pressure or insomnia, he suggests dishes that do not contain herbs of an aggravating nature, such as cinnamon or cloves.

For romantic types he recommends dishes listed under the menu heading "Aphrodisiacs for the Harem," preferably one with lamb, which has the highest aphrodisiac index of any flesh, followed by one of his "passionately recommended" chicken dishes and a plate of especially seasoned prawns. Topped off with a cup of his "Harem Coffee," this meal, Wadhu insists, could make for a notably enjoyable evening. "Could" he emphasizes, because whether an aphrodisiac is efficacious depends on several factors, including the consumer's age, health and attitude.

"Not too long ago," Wadhu recalls, "my friend's wife asked me to prepare a special meal for her and her husband — which I did. The next day she called me up to say that though the meal was delicious there were no shallots, we say, accompanying effects. What could I tell her?" Wadhu asks, with a small smile. "I serve food, after all, not drugs. It takes at least six hours for food to properly digest. Perhaps, I suggested, they fell asleep too early."

## weekend

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## The art market

### Art Beyond Mere Explanation

by Michael Gibson

**P**ARIS — "Did Abakanowicz manage to come?"

"Yes, she flew in from Warsaw a few days ago," said the woman from the museum as we chatted in the afternoon before the opening. "But she isn't talking to anyone. We have had several critics come in today and she has refused to see them."

That did not surprise me. I remembered a visit to her studio in the summer of 1978. I had not heard of Magdalena Abakanowicz at the time (she had shown in Los Angeles, London and Stockholm but not in France) and was driven out across the Vistula and along a free-way to some nondescript apartment buildings where the artist was expecting us. The driver was a journalist who had never met her and who described her as "a woman who makes tapestries."

Abakanowicz let us in and offered a glass of sherry. We sat down in a room of modest size dominated by some large, imposing pieces that were clearly in need of breathing space. One also got the impression that they might not be intended to stand singly but in larger and more intricate formations. An innocuous question about the artist's intentions brought a tense and intolerant answer: "If it needs explaining you wouldn't understand it anyway."

The pieces in the room included a 6-foot-high burlap shape roughly reminiscent of a human head, and a human figure seated on the floor, a headless molding that could have been made of burlap and rough brown string, made rigid by some sort of resin or glue. Other works, as I recall, hung in relief from the wall and seemed vaguely reminiscent of things I had seen in Paris in recent years. As I was to find out later, Abakanowicz is an innovator who has worked out new techniques that have been picked up and prettified by artists of a less serious and demanding temperament. It was clear that our friend's description of her as "a woman who makes tapestries" was quite beside the point.

It was also perfectly clear that our presence was a nuisance and that, whatever we might do from them on, the visit would not be a success. We downed our sherry and extricated ourselves as best we could from that unexpected situation. We had miscast Abakanowicz in our minds as a gentle lady weaver and that ungentle artist had appraised us as snobs.

So it was with a peculiar curiosity that I walked into her show at ARC (Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16 to Feb. 21; she is also showing drawings at the Galerie Jeannine Bucher, 53 rue de Seine, Paris 6 to Feb. 20).

"She's in there," said the woman from the museum, "but she's totally absorbed by the anxiety generated by the exhibition." And in

fact we did pass her, or rather she passed us, quite unseeing, entirely involved in her last-minute uncertainties.

The space is very large and the works are presented in large, almost musical formations, like a sequence of symphonic movements, each one executed by a considerable number of players. A score or so of headless, bowed burlap figures seated on the ground came first, then an accumulation of seven burlap forms, some of them shaped roughly like giant ant eggs, others small and more or less spherical, all piled, clustered and thrown together and grouped under the title of "embryology"; beyond that came a line of logs leaning up against the wall, which the artist has worked on with an ax so that they look as though beavers had been at them (Abakanowicz calls them "Trunks" which, in a Polish pronunciation, is close to the English word "trunks"); a monumental wooden spool, of the sort normally used for transporting electric cables, here serves as a support for a long black rope-like piece; the rope itself is wrapped in burlap, sometimes bulging as though something had ruptured inside, sometimes drawn to a thin line that looks as though it should break under the weight of the rest of the work; then there are the reclining bundles of sticks and twigs, partly swaddled in burlap, sometimes big-bellied, sometimes not, but grouped under the title "Pregnants".

Two important pieces close the show: One is a group of heads like the one I saw in the artist's studio in 1978. Some are entirely encased in burlap, others seem gashed open, others, flayed of their textile skin, are composed of a mass of rope and string, a metaphor for arteries and nerves. The last piece, "Cage," done in 1981, shows a burlap figure seated in a cage of logs.

It would be a mistake, I believe, to try to interpret Abakanowicz's work predominantly in the light of her nationality. She is Polish beyond a doubt and the delicate balance that individual liberty had to find and sometimes did not find in that country (and which it now has lost) presumably has affected the tone of her work. What one can say is that there is an authentic but latent anxiety in her work — an anxiety and tension that seem all at once personal, existential and historical — but at the same time her work does not seem motivated by any mere desire to express that anxiety in a search for catharsis.

Much more to the point is an awareness that we have here a complex work that expresses an organic, biological response to life, individuality and vulnerability.

"If it needs explaining you wouldn't understand it anyway." In that sense her response was quite true. A pifall for many artists is the seductive possibility of rationalizing their work in terms of political intentions. The artist "benefits" from this sort of rationalization be-



Magdalena Abakanowicz.

cause it allows him to conceal his own vulnerability in the very act of revealing it. It "benefits" the public because it is spared a perplexing encounter with the obscure aspects of experience. But it neutralizes and sterilizes something that should exist in art. Abakanowicz isn't talking — quite rightly — because if she could put it all adequately into words, why trouble producing such an elaborate, time-consuming, cumbersome collection of useless objects?

One striking aspect of these pieces — the eggs, the large heads, the "pregnancies" — is that one cannot help fantasizing about what's inside them. We have hints of sorts because some of them are gashed or flayed, but somehow we do not tend to imagine them as merely hollow or stuffed with kapok. "The inside is as important as the outside," says the artist in a text published in the catalog and because she is dead serious about her art this is apparent in the work itself before she says it.

Finally, what gives her work its proper dimension is the fact that it is conceived as a whole. Any one figure or object, taken on its own, strikes one as would a chord taken out of its musical context. But placed with the others it gains an irreplaceable complexity, and the entire show, taken as a single statement, acquires the scope of a symphonic work or of a

Collaborations in which the calligraphy predominates were common. The practice in such cases was for the calligrapher to employ a painter to decorate his paper with designs, often suggestive of flowers, foliage or landscape, over which he would inscribe his text in ink. A fine example of a calligraphic style deliberately imitative of the 10th-12th century *hiragana* calligraphy, once described by Fosco Maraini as "like seaweed dancing on a submarine current," is that of poetry from the *Suzenshō Rōishi* ("A New Collection for Speaking"). The artist of the silver and gold decoration is unknown, but the calligrapher was one of the most adept of Edo masters, Nobutada (1565-1614), who was encouraged by the Emperor Goyōzei (1571-1617), himself no mean calligrapher.

Late Edo culture is perhaps best summarized in a series of *kakemono* or hanging scrolls by Jakuchi (1716-1800) loaned to the exhibition by Emperor Hirohito himself. They are selected from the great sequence of 30 paintings on silk titled "Doshoku Saisō" literally colored pictures of creatures and plants but more poetically "The Colorful World of Living Creatures." Intended as a pictorial survey of animal and vegetable creation, they were painted between 1757 and 1765 for the Sokō-ji Temple in Kyoto by Jakuchi. The richness of color and total command of the tiniest details of technique make the series a masterpiece on a global scale, and a fitting gift for an Emperor, to whose ancestor it was presented in 1889.

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Indeed, says Jim Kempton, publisher of Surfer magazine, as he greets his guests at the door, "This is probably the only event for which surfers wear neckties."

The master who painted the screens, probably Sotatsu (d. 1643), has suggested the high borders of the lane by two massive, Matsue-like blocks of pure green pigment, one of which extends across 8 of the 12 panels, the other over the remaining 4. Above these color masses the hanging ivy is suggested by clusters of stylized, lightly brushed leaves. Tumbling from the top of the screens, like falling foliage, are seven poems in exquisite calligraphy, by the courtier-calligrapher Karasuma Mitsuhiko (1579-1638), the poems expressing in greater detail the wild man's lament.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Page 9 Saturday-Sunday, January 23-24, 1982 \*\*

## Saudis Seen Set to Move Into Equities

### Tokyo Convertibles Reportedly Sought

*From Agency Dispatches*

TOKYO — The Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority plans to buy the entire 30 billion yen (\$133 million) of two convertible yen bond issues by Sony and Honda, a Japanese financial newspaper reported Friday.

The newspaper, Nikkei Keizai Shimbun, said Sony planned to issue 20 billion yen in convertibles and Honda planned to issue 10 billion yen's worth.

SAMA's reported move to buy Japanese convertibles was its first step to enter the Japanese stock market, although SAMA has bought Japanese national bonds, stock analysts said.

The newspaper said both privately placed 10-year bonds would be issued at par and carry a 5.6 percent coupon, with the Sony issue underwritten by Nomura Securities and Smith, Barney, Harris Upham International and the Honda issue by Nomura and Merrill Lynch Securities.

Sony declined to comment on the report.

A Honda spokesman said the company has not decided whether to issue new yen bonds. He said that any issue and its placement would concern the securities houses and not Honda.

He added that Honda has been negotiating with Nomura on the possibility of a bond issue.

### Market Reaction

Sentiment on the Tokyo Stock Exchange was enlivened by the report Friday, and share prices rose sharply over a wide front of blue chips, dealers said.

Sony's stock rose 310 yen to 3,920 and Honda's 24 to 829.

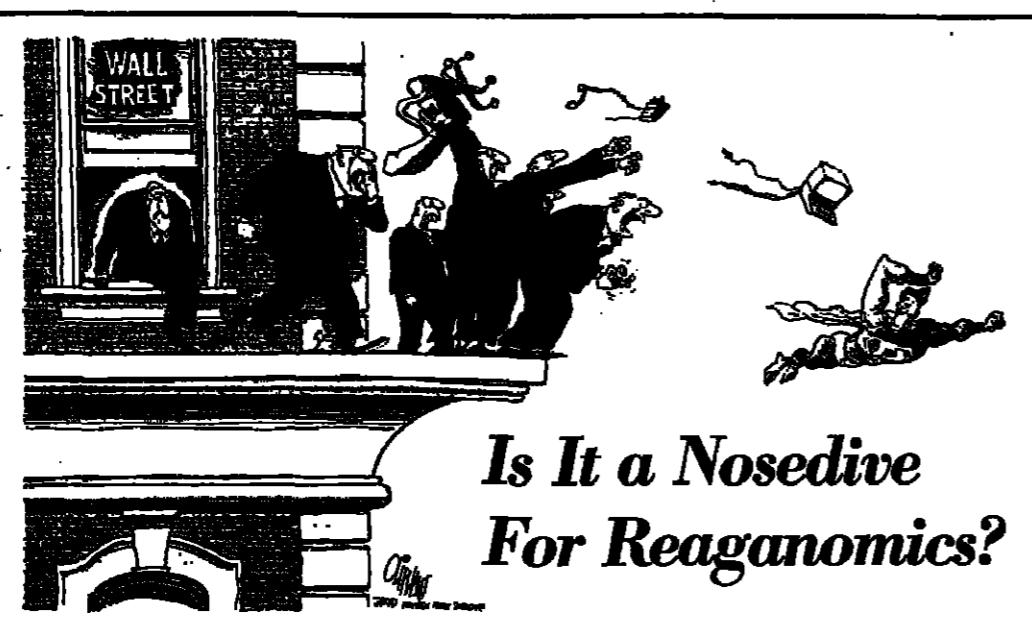
The market average gained 85.85 to close at 7,823.36 in active trading on a volume of 520 million shares. The Nikkei-Dow Jones index rose 85.85 points to close at 7,823.36.

The newspaper reported that the underwriters will sell the whole of the two issues to SAMA at 98 percent and that conversion prices will be decided in a few days.

### Honda Results

TOKYO (Reuters) — Honda said Friday that poor results for the quarter ended last Nov. 30 were caused by the higher value of the yen compared with major Western European currencies.

The company earlier announced that net income fell 38.9 percent in the quarter, despite a 12.2 percent increase in sales.



## Is It a Nosedive For Reaganomics?

By Leonard Silk  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — The latest estimate by the Commerce Department, showing a 5.2 percent decline in real gross national product for the fourth quarter of 1981, was no surprise. Indeed, some economists had expected it to be worse.

But a closer look at the underlying figures for fourth-quarter performance arouses greater concern about the severity of the recession and how soon the economy will come out of it.

For one thing, a lot of involuntary buildup of inventories was still going on in the fourth quarter. At a time when sales and orders were slackening and businesses were struggling to get rid of top-heavy stocks, total business inventories actually rose at an annual rate of \$17.6 billion in the fourth quarter. That rise came on top of a \$27.5 billion rise of inventories in the third quarter and a \$23.3 billion increase in the second quarter.

The continuing accumulation of inventories virtually insures a continuing decline in the economy in the first quarter of 1982 as business struggles to get rid of excess stocks. Contentions that the recession is already ending look premature.

### Higher Farm Loans

For another thing, the overall figures for real GNP in the fourth quarter were bolstered by heavy government payments to farmers. The Commodity Credit Corp. paid out \$4.5 billion, measured in 1972 dollars, for farm loans; these count as purchases of farm goods, swelling the real GNP figures. Had it not been for those farm payments, the decline of GNP, adjusted for inflation, would have been about \$25 billion instead of the reported \$20.3 billion.

That would have meant a decline of 6.4 percent instead of the reported decline of 5.2 percent in real GNP at an annual rate in the final quarter. The decline in non-farm business product in the fourth quarter actually amounted to 7.3 percent.

In the midst of these depressing figures, President Reagan is engaged in one of the classic rituals of the U.S. presidency: Maintaining a smiling and optimistic visage in the presence of bad news, and looking ahead to brighter times.

In a earlier manifestation of this ritual, President Herbert Hoover, in June 1930, told a delegation from the National Catholic Welfare Council: "Gentlemen, you have come 60 days too late. The Depression is over." A year later Mr. Hoover announced a new program to help the jobless: A national call for increased private charity.

Is the present recession about over? Some private economists think so. Bernard Schoenfeld,

vice president and economist of Irving Trust, predicted this week that the recession would bottom out next month, with above-average real growth forecast for the second half of 1982. His reason for expecting an upturn in February is that the cutback in production was so severe in December and January. "In the five recessions prior to 1981," he said, "at the end of the recession coincided with the trough in industrial production."

### Remarkable Shift

But the unwanted inventory buildup casts doubt on whether the trough in industrial production has yet been reached. The latest Dun & Bradstreet survey of businessmen's expectations shows that business attitudes toward sales and profits for the first quarter of 1982 have dropped sharply.

"At only one other time in the last decade, 1975, have expectations plummeted so sharply," the survey stated. "This was a remarkable shift in outlook for leaders in manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing who had held firmly confident long after most economic forecasters had turned gloomy."

Many economists appear to be on the verge of breaking from the standard forecast of an early end to the recession and a strong rally in the second half of this year. "It is clear the bottom of the recession has not been reached, and the situation appears quite bleak," Allen Sinai, senior vice president of Data Resources told Congress this week.

"It is not just last month's employment figures that persuade me that the recession is not over," said A. Gilbert Heeber, executive vice president and economist of Philadelphia National Bank. "Many businesses need to reduce swollen inventory positions. Moreover, headlines of layoffs and plant closings are likely to dampen consumer psychology and spending. Interest rates have risen over the past month and a half, reversing part of autumn's decline and threatening to block recovery in key interest-sensitive sectors such as housing and autos."

Yet Reagan keeps smiling, confident of his course of trimming the federal government. He declared to a rally, complete with marching band and cheers, of 1,500 presidential appointees, "Any coach worth his salt knows that it's not the season that just ended that counts; it's the season that's just beginning."

But from Seventh Avenue to Main Street, from the used-car lots to the real estate offices, from the board rooms to the think tanks, businessmen and economists are wagging their heads and intoning, "Is this a season?" But their meaning is different from the president's.

The Europeans do not deny that they provide subsidies, but they do deny that they violate the agreement or that their producers have an unfair advantage. The European community's export subsidy policy is not designed to undersell the market, it is designed to allow the Europeans to sell at world market prices which are lower than their internal support prices," an EEC spokeswoman said. The code prohibits only "predatory pricing."

In the aggregate, the complaints say that the European subsidies cost American producers billions of dollars in sales each year. The complaints were filed by:

- The National Broiler Council
- The Office of the Special Trade Representative
- Four complainants, which in effect makes them official government charges, and has begun the complex process of trying to resolve them through negotiations. If negotiations fail, the trade representative could recommend that President Reagan take retaliatory action against the Europeans.

The four cases all deal with allegations that the EEC nations provide huge subsidies that enable their producers to undersell their U.S. competitors. The GATT subsidies code, to which the United States and the EEC subscribe, prohibits subsidies that give the recipient "more than an equitable share of world export trade."

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## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### Russia Awards Plant Contract to Hoechst Unit

*Reuters*

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has awarded a \$300-million contract for a polyester fiber plant to the West German engineering firm Uhde, a subsidiary of Hoechst, a Uhde spokesman said Friday.

He said the deal involves construction of a new factory in Mogilev, 300 miles (480 kilometers) west of Moscow, where Uhde has built three other plants.

Tass said a contract had been signed with Hoechst for delivery of chemicals in partial payment for the new equipment.

### Toyota Motor Chief Won't Comment on Merger

*Reuters*

TOKYO — Eiji Toyoda, president of Toyota Motor, declined to comment on recent reports that the company might merge with Toyota Motor Sales. Toyota separated into a manufacturing company and a selling company in 1950.

Japanese newspaper reports saying that the two companies had agreed to merge by Oct. 1 have "been affecting the company's activities to a large extent," Mr. Toyoda told a news conference Friday.

Spokesmen for both companies denied the merger reports Wednesday. On Friday, Toyota Motor rose 18 yen to a 1,010 close in a generally higher Tokyo market, while Toyota Motor Sales added five to 730.

### Alcoa of Australia Calls '81 Profit Unsatisfactory

*Reuters*

MELBOURNE — Alcoa of Australia said Friday that its directors felt its 1981 profit of 102.10 million Australian dollars (\$113.3 million) was unsatisfactory.

It followed a 1980 profit of \$97.20 million, which directors said was \$20 million below expectations because of a strike at the Pinjarra aluminum refinery in Western Australia.

The company said there is no prospect of an improvement in alumina and aluminum markets until well into the second half of the year. It said 1981 capital spending totaled \$355 million, mainly for construction of the Wagstaff refinery in Western Australia and the Portland smelter in Victoria, and said work on the projects would continue.

### Bendix Decided Against Merger With Burroughs

*Reuters*

NEW YORK — Bendix Corp. held talks with Burroughs, the computer maker, about a possible business combination, but is no longer interested, Chairman William Agee told reporters.

Mr. Agee said that Bendix, which makes brakes and other auto parts, has \$350 million to \$600 million in cash from the sale of forest products operations and of some stock in Asarco, the mining company. Along with previously announced repurchases of Bendix shares, the company will invest the remainder of the cash in money market instruments, he said.

### Chrysler Defense to Build Tank for S. Korea

*United Press International*

DETROIT — Chrysler Defense will soon begin developing a combat tank for South Korea, it was announced here.

The tank design program began in 1980. A full-scale mockup of the new tank has been delivered to military officials in Seoul, Chrysler said Thursday.

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## U.S. Accepts Agriculture Subsidy Charges Against EEC

By Thomas W. Lippman  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The United States appears headed for a confrontation with its European allies over charges that the European Economic Community is subsidizing agricultural exports illegally.

U.S. producers of poultry, sugar, wheat flour and pasta have formally charged the EEC with undercutting their competitive position in world markets by providing export subsidies for European products in violation of the Subsidies Code of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which went into effect last year.

The Europeans do not deny that they provide subsidies, but they do deny that they violate the agreement or that their producers have an unfair advantage. The European community's export subsidy policy is not designed to undersell the market, it is designed to allow the Europeans to sell at world market prices which are lower than their internal support prices," an EEC spokeswoman said. The code prohibits only "predatory pricing."

In the aggregate, the complaints say that the European subsidies cost American producers billions of dollars in sales each year. The complaints were filed by:

- The National Broiler Council
- The Office of the Special Trade Representative
- Four complainants, which in effect makes them official government charges, and has begun the complex process of trying to resolve them through negotiations. If negotiations fail, the trade representative could recommend that President Reagan take retaliatory action against the Europeans.

## U.S. Inflation Fell to 8.9% in 1981

### Lowest Rate Since 1977 Pleases White House

*From Agency Dispatches*

WASHINGTON — The government said Friday that the inflation rate in 1981 was 8.9 percent — the lowest since 1977 — and analysts say this year could be better.

The Consumer Price Index rose 0.4 percent in December, the Labor Department reported. The increase for the year was lower than most leading economists expected.

The inflation rate in 1980 was 12.4 percent and in 1979 it was 11.3 percent. It was 6.8 percent in 1978 and 9 percent in 1977.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the Reagan administration regards the latest consumer price report as evidence it is making considerable headway in bringing down the level of inflation.

Mr. Speakes said the CPI report was an indication of "substantial progress" against inflation.

### Recession Responsible

Price rises remained moderate through the end of the year. The December rate was in line with the 0.5 percent rise in November and the 0.4 percent increase in October.

"All major categories of consumer spending except medical care registered smaller increases in 1981 than in 1980," the department's report said.

A sharp fall in food price increases and moderating transportation and housing price increases "were largely responsible for the slowdown in the overall CPI," the department said.

Analysts said investors were reluctant to commit themselves to the market ahead of the weekly money supply figures, which were announced after the close, even though the M-1 measure had been expected to show a decline.

Allen Sinai, vice president of Data Resources, said, "We're ahead on the battle on inflation." He said the primary reason for the price improvement was "the prolonged slack in the economy."

"It wasn't just luck on oil and food, it was very much the stagnation economy that brought the prices down," he said.

Crocker National Bank economist Thomas D. Thomson said, "One can certainly be encouraged about the trend."

The pressure of the recession

### Banks in Britain Cut Lending Rates by 1/4%

*From Agency Dispatches*

LONDON — National Westminster Bank Friday led Britain's major banks in a cut of base lending rates to 14 percent from 14.4 percent, effective Monday.

National Westminster was joined in the move by Barclays Bank and Lloyds Bank. Friday's decision follows a week of steady decline in the cost of their borrowing. The Bank of England Friday lowered its dealing rates on Treasury and other bills for the fifth consecutive day.

Analysts said investors are also moving out of the market until they have some indication of the economic proposals contained in the state of the union message.

Short-term interest rates rose Thursday, with all of the increase coming in the afternoon after the Fed drained reserves from the banking system.

Although the increases in short-term rates were not large — only about an eighth to a quarter of a percentage point — analysts said they were convinced that the Fed had embarked on a more restrictive monetary policy.

Elsewhere in the money market, the yield on large negotiable certificates of deposit issued by

and several groups of poultry producers, including Delmarva Poultry Industry and the Virginia Poultry Federation. They charge that EEC subsidies of up to \$100 million per year enable European producers to export 17 percent of their output each year while more efficient U.S. producers export only 4 percent, and that unfair European competition has virtually excluded U.S. producers from the booming Middle Eastern market for whole frozen chickens.

Great Western Sugar of Denver, a major refiner, Great Western said that the EEC, which was a net importer of sugar in 1975, has become the world's leading exporter of refined sugar through subsidies of its sugar-beet producers. The United States is an importer of sugar and does not compete on the world market, but Great Western says its domestic price is depressed because the European subsidies have virtually excluded U.S. producers from the booming Middle Eastern market for whole frozen chickens.

On Thursday, securities sources said the Japanese Finance Ministry recently agreed to allow an increase in the number of privately placed yen bonds from one a month to three every two months.

The new measure has been adopted to increase Japan's exports of capital because of a growing balance of payments surplus.

The sources said.





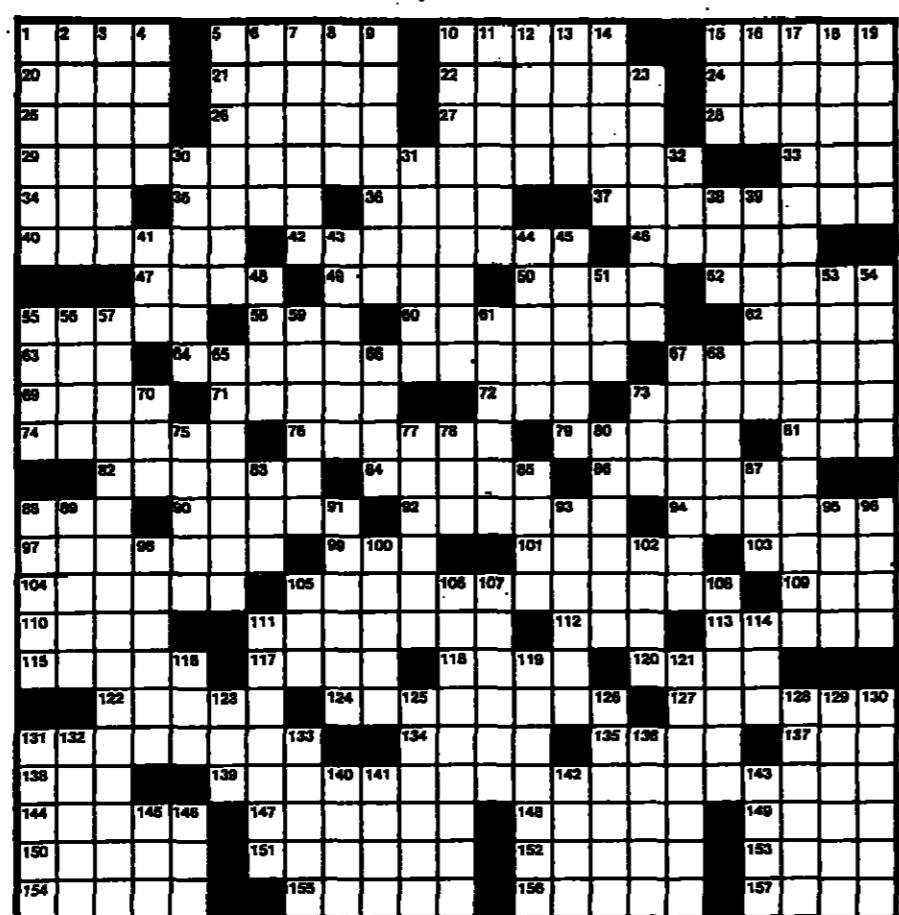
**ACROSS**

- 1 Barriers
- 2 Mansfield
- 3 Park author
- 4 Expenditures
- 5 Mecca
- 6 Sandy's order
- 7 Hockney great
- 8 River
- 92 Manchuria
- 94 Having equal footing
- 97 Empty
- 99 Basic trio at school
- 101 Baffling problem
- 103 India butter
- 104 Low-I.Q. group
- 105 Benjamin Franklin... lies here... —
- 106 One of the Ages
- 107 Last words of Robert E. Lee
- 108 Contemporarist
- 109 Diarist
- 110 Before, to Byron
- 111 Town of the sheltered side
- 112 Head of an abd.
- 113 Sherwood notebook
- 114 Energy personified
- 115 Exhibits
- 116 Flooded
- 117 Core
- 118 American Sea Gulf
- 119 Winged
- 120 Doubly
- 121 Singing group
- 122 Kimono sash
- 123 Environmentalist's concern
- 124 Astringent
- 125 End of diagnostic
- 126 Epitaph
- 127 Dorothy Parker suggested for herself
- 128 Remove, as by surgery
- 129 Do... and 31
- 130 Rubber city
- 131 Suffice for Finn
- 132 Jimi's sunniness
- 133 Arab's robe
- 134 Reddish-yellow dye
- 135 Mystical mystifiers
- 136 Objective

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

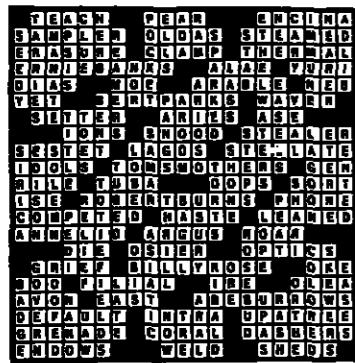
Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Exit Lines By Edward J. Marchese

**DOWN****DOWN****DOWN****DOWN**

- 1 Tuned in
- 2 Major throughfare
- 3 Liquified by heat
- 4 Fit of pique
- 5 King Arthur's turf!
- 6 Speak pompously
- 7 Oscar winner: "I'm"
- 8 Foxy
- 9 Overcast
- 10 Milan
- 11 Foxy
- 12 Foxy
- 13 Snow
- 14 Snow
- 15 Cloudy
- 16 Rhythmic tune
- 17 W.C. Fields's epitaph: "... I'd rather..."
- 18 Keats poem
- 19 Antelope
- 20 Source of income
- 21 Descendant of a son of Noah
- 22 Be fitting
- 23 London suburb
- 24 Turner or Bentoff
- 25 St. Adian's patron
- 26 City in ancient Palestine
- 27 Syonym for 50-Across
- 28 d'ere
- 29 Anklebone
- 30 Like wading areas
- 31 Part of a horse's leg
- 32 New Delhi
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- 53 Castigate texts
- 54 Castigate texts
- 55 Oil cartel
- 56 Ren's "Comment \_\_\_\_?"
- 57 Alleged last will of twin
- 58 Russia's windstorms
- 59 Achilles'
- 60 Turner or Bentoff
- 61 Turner's bride
- 62 City in ancient Palestine
- 63 Helicopter part
- 64 Gaelic
- 65 Synonym for 50-Across
- 66 Street Blues"
- 67 Urwin or Uddal
- 68 Mature
- 69 English track
- 70 Force (clever creation)
- 71 Football stats
- 72 Prayer
- 73 Orion's beloved -
- 74 Fall behind
- 75 Egg-shaped
- 76 London
- 77 Turner or Bentoff
- 78 Hiram's bride
- 79 Long time
- 80 Hire
- 81 Open
- 82 Capital of Algeria
- 83 Rescues
- 84 Author of "R.U.R."
- 85 "I could unfold..."
- 86 Open
- 87 Malaysian state
- 88 Show scorn
- 89 Strange seems
- 90 Ryan does Ryan does
- 91 Was
- 92 Beck
- 93 "Aenid" archer
- 94 Summer in Lyon
- 95 Orion's beloved -
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- 157 "I could unfold..."

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
ALGARVE	C	F	MADRID	C	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
AMKARA	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
ATHENS	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
AUCKLAND	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
BANGKOK	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
BERLIN	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
BOSTON	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
BRAZIL	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
BUCHAREST	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
BUDAPEST	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
Buenos Aires	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
CAIRO	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
CAPITOL	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
CASABLANCA	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
CHICAGO	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
DAKAR	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
DUBLIN	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
EDINBURGH	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
FLORENCE	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
FRANKFURT	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
GENEVA	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
HELSINKI	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
HONG KONG	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
HOUSTON	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
IRVINGTON	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
JERUSALEM	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
LIMA	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
LISBON	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
LONDON	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy
LOS ANGELES	12	12	12	12	12	Foggy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## BOOKS

**MOXIE: The American Challenge**  
By Philip S. Weld. 245 pp. \$16.95.

Atlantic-Little, Brown, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02106.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

**O**n JUNE 25, 1980, Philip S. Weld, at the age of 65, completed a solo sail across the Atlantic Ocean in his 50-foot trimaran, *Moxie*, that's remarkable. In so doing he outraced almost 100 other boats to win the London Observer's Single-Handed Transatlantic Race (OSTAR); that's more remarkable. And his time of 17 days, 23 hours and 12 minutes beat the previous world record by a mere two days and 13 hours; that is simply extraordinary.

All of which should make for a lively tale, and in "Moxie: The American Challenge," Weld tells one. Weld, a former publisher of the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune, predecessor of the International Herald Tribune, and until four years ago publisher of several Massachusetts newspapers, notably the Gloucester Daily Times, is a salty Yankee aristocrat who respects the English language as greatly as he respects the sea; he writes it well and with brio. There's a jolly naïveté about him that is most becoming; just about everything that comes his way is wonderful or thrilling or inspiring or by-golly smashing, and even at his corniest he persuades the reader of the absolute sincerity of his reactions and convictions. He writes:

"I'm a 65-year-old, retired American publisher of small-city daily newspapers. After 43 years of marriage, I'm still in love with my boyhood 'dream girl.' We have a son, four daughters, nine sturdy grandchildren and three dogs... We have good health; old friends and new friends; dozens of cousins; plenty of money; people would say; and concern for public causes to which we contribute. Life has been so kind to me I'd turn down any offer of substitution no matter how many throws of the dice I might be allowed."

This fortunate man is never more at ease with the world than when he is at sea. "My voyaging has introduced me to people, to concepts, to adventures, to raptures, and to demands on physical and emotional resources. It has made this the happiest period in my happy life." That period began about two decades ago, when Weld developed an interest in solo ocean-racing. Like most wealthy New Englanders he had been around sailboats all of his life, but the sea had never been a passion with him; it became one after he read about the famous solo voyage of Francis Chichester, and decided that here was the sport for him.

That singularly gregarious man should have taken up a sport that isolates him from other human beings is something of a mystery, but not a very deep one. It is obvious that Weld has considerable emotional resources of his own and that he has an enormous reservoir of self-confidence; he seems one of those rare people who is equally at ease in a crowd or by himself, and he seems to find that being alone at sea recharges his batteries for the social whirl in which he moves. But he makes a pretty strong case that in a major race such as OSTAR, solitude is not that much of a problem:

"There's no question that racing alone across the Atlantic is a far less lonely business than simply sailing alone. The 92 skippers who set out across the Atlantic this afternoon will soon scatter so widely they'll be most unlikely to see another competitor until they reach Newport. But there'll be the Argos system, the BBC broad-

casts, the ham radio net, and the shared adventure to make it all seem more like a community spree than tight-lipped competition."

Into the bargain, there simply isn't much time to fret over one's isolation. As Weld recalls his first solo race, the 1972 OSTAR: "What with navigation by sextant, changing sails, cooking, mending gear, studying pilot charts, watching for ships, tuning in for the weather forecast, it was busy, busy day after day, with just enough space twenty-four hours to get five to six hours sleep. Since it was a light-air race, on the wind, there simply was no time for boredom or loneliness."

The 1980 race from Plymouth to Newport was not exactly a thriller; Weld took an early lead and held it all the way in, with no really serious challenges along the way. The principal suspense was provided by Philip Stegall, another American, at the helm of the yacht *Jean Foster*; he lost radio contact with the race's home base in England, then emerged at the end as a third-place finisher who had recovered admirably from an unfortunate start.

For Weld it was a piece of cake all the way, though he is modest enough not to say so. He skirted the only significant storm that threatened the racers, and his yacht proved a singularly seaworthy craft. He had ample time to fill in the diary that provides the larger part of this book; he also hammered it up for an on-board camera that provided pictures for a television documentary entitled "American Challenge" that was filmed during the race.

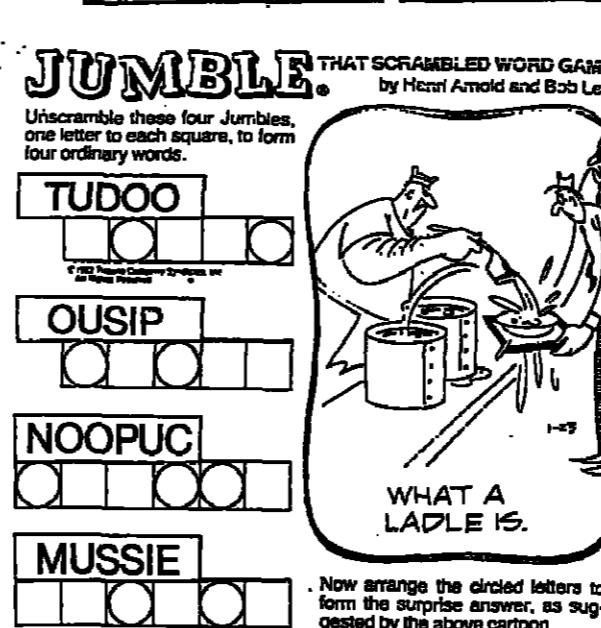
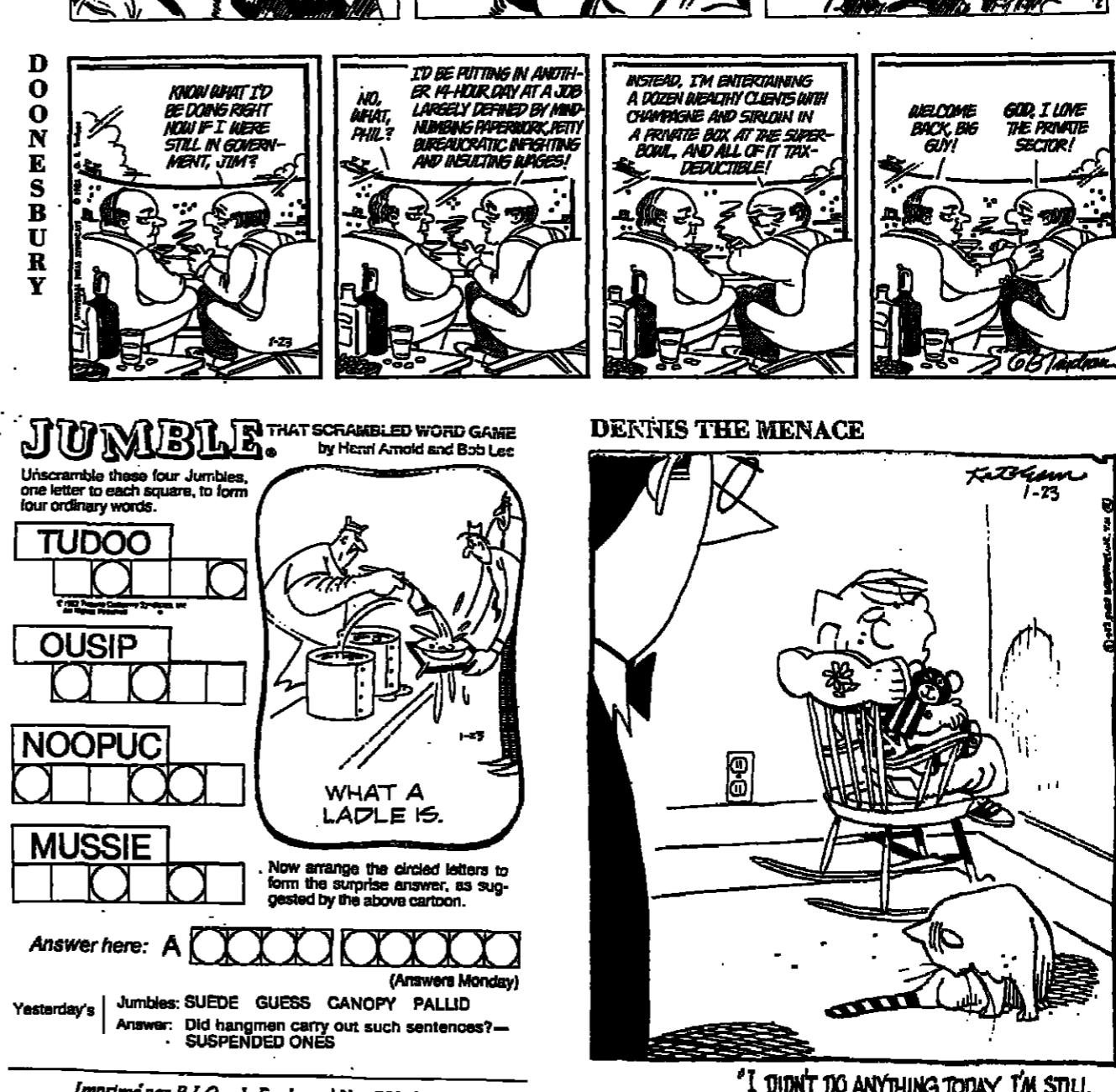
Patiently and clearly, Weld raises and answers the questions that the un-informed reader will naturally ask: what he ate and drank (a decent menu, including a pre-race bourbon), how his supply of electronic gizmos helped him (they ranged from a pocket calculator to an Argos satellite transmitter), how he kept on course while he slept (he put the boat on "Autohelm").

Patently and clearly, Weld raises and answers the questions that the un-informed reader will naturally ask: what he ate and drank (a decent menu, including a pre-race bourbon), how his supply of electronic gizmos helped him (they ranged from a pocket calculator to an Argos satellite transmitter), how he kept on course while he slept (he put the boat on "Autohelm").

Along the way he also tells us his own life story. It is one of privilege, but also one of grit. Though he does not provide us with as much detail as we perhaps would like, it is clear from what Weld does say that he volunteered for hazardous duty in Burma in World War II and that he braved it out with great courage. Small wonder that he handles the challenges of the sea with such aplomb.

It is Weld's fortitude, modesty and good humor, along with the genuinely interesting information he provides about the craft of sailing, that make "Moxie" such pleasant reading.

Yachting is a rich chap's sport, and much of the literature about it is characterized by snobbery, self-satisfaction and a quite palpable indifference to the lot of people who are unable to spend huge amounts of money on boats that have no purpose save to take rich people great distances at great speeds. Except for his refusal to say how much he spent on *Moxie* and his other boats — he probably spent an embarrassing amount — Weld engages in none of this. He seems to be an unusually decent man who just happens to be rich, and he has written a most engaging book.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: SUEDE GUESS CANOPY PALLID

Answer: Did hangmen carry out such sentences? — SUSPENDED ONES

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

Imprimatur par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

I DIDN'T DO ANYTHING TODAY. I'M STILL DOIN' TIME FROM YESTERDAY!



## Grand Prix Drivers End Dispute; South African Race Not Delayed

From Agency Dispatches

KYALAMI, South Africa — Formula One grand prix drivers ended their dispute with the world motor sport controlling body, FISA, Friday morning just in time to save Saturday's South African Grand Prix from postponement.

"We've got what we wanted," former world champion Niki Lauda of Austria told reporters as the drivers left the Johannesburg hotel where they had spent Thursday night. "We're leaving for the circuit to practice."

Later, as the official practice started at the high altitude track outside Johannesburg, the site of the opening event of the 1982 season, the drivers said they had won a promise from sanctioning officials to revise the newly issued, so-called "super licenses."

"The super license is going to be redone," said Carlos Reutemann of Argentina.

But Yvon Leon, FISA secretary, told reporters two disputed points in the controversy would be discussed at the next FISA meeting, scheduled for next month in Paris.

He said there had been no commitment to change, just to discuss.

Negotiations between the drivers, FISA and team managers had continued for the past two days, with the drivers demanding alterations to the terms of the "super licenses," which the drivers had agreed to in order to enter for the Kyalami race.

The drivers are demanding that FISA amend or delete two clauses that tie a driver contractually to one team for a season and forbid him from criticizing FISA or FOCA, the Formula One Constructors' Association. They said that the clauses impinge on the right to negotiate more lucrative contracts.

But FOCA president and Brabham team manager Bernie Ecclestone said: "The whole issue revolves round the drivers wanting to have the freedom to break their contracts."

FISA claims the new license will lead to greater control of the sport and prevent the repetition of a situation where one driver was signed with two teams at the same time.

United Press International



Darryl Sittler, in his first appearance with the Flyers since being acquired Wednesday from Toronto, is checked by Montreal's Doug Jarvis in a game Thursday in Philadelphia. Sittler had sat out eight straight games with "mental fatigue" associated with his desire to leave Toronto and his 2½ years of conflict with Maple Leaf owner Harold Ballard. "It was a good feeling to play for this team," he said after the game. "This is now, and my time with the Maple Leafs [12 years] is behind me." But he was held scoreless as the Canadiens won, 4-2.

## Irish, Welsh Start Rugby A Week Late

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Ireland and Wales launch their challenges in the Five Nations rugby championship a week late with a match Saturday in Dublin. The game was originally scheduled for last Saturday but postponed due to snow.

Both national teams are seeking to reverse losing patterns.

The Welsh, mighty in the 1970s, have lost five away matches in a row in the championship — to France in 1979, to England and Ireland in 1980, and to Scotland and France last year — for the first time since the 1890s. They scored a mere two tries last year.

Ireland lost all four of its championship matches last year; its last victory was a 21-7 thrashing of Wales in Dublin in 1980. It has also lost two test matches in South Africa and was the only national side in the British Isles to lose to the visiting Australians during their recent tour.

Fergus Slattery, the veteran Irish captain, has stepped down, although he remains in the team, which is now led by hooker Ciaran Fitzgerald, a captain in the Irish Army. Ollie Campbell, whose 46 points in 1980 remain the all-time championship record, has replaced Tony Ward at flyhalf.

For Wales, reconstitution after injury of the halfback pairing of Terry Holmes and Gareth Davies was widely regarded as the key to the Dec. 5 victory over the Australians, who went on to lose to Scotland and England as well. Davies took over the captaincy from Jeff Squire, who remains in the team.

Another encouraging performance that day was by new lock Richard Moriarty, who capped a strong game with a try set up for him by left wing Clive Rees.

The second match of the 1982 championship is the 750th since Scotland and England launched the championship process in 1871. This is the 100th year of play.

Scotland and England started the 1982 proceedings in Edinburgh last Saturday with a tryless 5-5 draw. France starts against Wales in Cardiff on Feb. 6, when England will host Ireland and Scotland will be idle.

## Transactions

BASEBALL  
American League  
MINNESOTA — Steve Stieb, Connie and Edie Hoops, pitchers, and Steve Dugdale, outfielder.



United Press International  
Ursula Konzett powering to her victory in the slalom on Friday.

## Super Rookies Make for Super Match-Up in Super Bowl

By Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

PONTIAC, Mich. — When the Cincinnati Bengals started growing early in the season and people asked Cris Collinsworth about their Super Bowl chances, the rookie wide receiver did not reply with the usual answers.

"I didn't say 'It's a tough schedule' or anything like that," he was saying now with a laugh. "I told everybody 'Make your reservations. And here we are.'

Here, too, is Cris Collinsworth, who seems to be enjoying the National Football League as few rookies do. Rookies usually do not dare speak up, but he does. Rookies usually do not catch 67 passes for 1,000 yards and eight touchdowns during the season, but he did. Plus four more receptions for 52 yards and a touchdown in the Bengals' two playoff victories. And rookies usually do not wink at anybody during the Super Bowl, but he says he will.

### 40 Winks

"I've had girls tell me 'Wink at me during the game,'" he said, "and I told 'em I would. I'm gonna have to do 40 winks. But hey, I'm only kidding. By 40 winks, I mean I'm gonna take a nap."

But not, presumably, during Super Bowl XVI here on Sunday when he will be lining up against either of the San Francisco 49ers' two rookie cornerbacks, Eric Wright or Ronnie Lott.

Perhaps that rookie match-up is partly responsible for Collinsworth's casual concern. To older players, the Super Bowl sometimes is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity that must be clutched so desperately it is often missed. But for this second-round choice out of the University of Florida, it's just another match-up against one of two rookie cornerbacks. Mostly he will line up against Wright, the 49ers' right cornerback.

"Wright depends more on ability and speed," said the 6-foot-5-inch wide receiver, who will be 23 Wednesday. "Lott gets up in your face and tries to manhandle you."

When the Bengals lost to the 49ers, 21-3, at Cincinnati Dec. 6, Collinsworth caught

three passes for 32 yards. But three interceptions and three fumbles took the Bengals out of that game, the last defeat in their 12-4 record. For the 49ers, of course, that victory propelled them to a 13-3 record, the NFL's best.

"Lott likes to play inside for the interception," Collinsworth said. "Wright lets you get off and then trails behind you."

Wright has been the 49ers' most visible defensive back in the end zone during the Super Bowl playoffs. Against the Dallas Cowboys in the 28-27 victory in the National Conference championship game, he batted away a pass for Doug Castle, and in the 38-24 victory over the New York Giants in the divisional playoff, he batted away a pass for Johnny Perkins.

"Collinsworth's fast, real fast," Wright said. "In our game in Cincinnati, he caught three balls but nothing deep. I did all right."

Wright, a second-round draft choice out of the University of Missouri, does not smile as easily as Collinsworth does, but he doesn't appear worried by his role as a rookie.

"If we don't have negotiations wrapped up by May 1," Garvey said Wednesday, "the chances of a strike will be significantly increased. But we don't want to duplicate what happened with baseball [where the players went on strike last year], and our executive committee will be devoting full time to negotiations."

A new network television contract, expected to be negotiated late next month, will be worth more than \$8 million a team, according to the television and pro football sources. Garvey said the contract would be worth \$11 to \$12 million a team.

## Konzett Catches Hess in Slalom For Her First World Cup Victory

From Agency Dispatches

LENGGRIES, West Germany — Ursula Konzett of Liechtenstein scored her first World Cup victory Friday, oureholing Erna Hess on the second leg of the slalom to end the Swiss skier's four-race winning streak.

Konzett clocked 46.60 seconds on the second leg for two-run time of 1:39.55 minutes to edge Ann Kronbichler by 0.01 of a second.

After the first run, Konzett and Kronbichler were tied in second, 0.01 second behind Hess.

However, Hess could manage only 47.29 on the second run for a total time of 1:40.23 and third place.

"I was nervous because of that 1.100th of a second but as soon as I started the course I forgot the nervousness," said 22-year-old Konzett, who finished second at Badgastein, Austria, two days ago.

Hess, who looked set for her fifth successive slalom triumph after the first leg, admitted she lost because of an error on the Brauneck 550-meter piste, which had a drop of 180 meters.

"I made a bad mistake in the second run and that was it," said

the 19-year-old skier, who retained her lead in the overall World Cup despite gaining no points for her third place. She already had five scores better than third.

"I don't mind losing once before the World Championships" at Schladming, Austria, next week, said Hess, who has won every women's slalom since the first at Piancavalle, Italy, won by Liechtenstein's Hanni Wenzel.

Christa Kinshofer of West Germany fell at the next to last gate on the first run and suffered a slight concussion. The accident, two days before her 22nd birthday, could force Kinshofer to miss the world championships.

Tamara McKinney of the United States finished fourth with France's Perrine Pelet fifth.

McKinney, 19, skinned with a broken hand that forced her to fall in the second run at Badgastein said that she would have to keep her hand in plaster for another two weeks.

"I am just happy," said McKinney. "This is only my second race since I was hurt last December. With my broken hand, I can't real-

ly use my poles very well to push off at the start and on the course. It did not seem to bother me much, though. I was to have it [the cast] off by now. But the bone is not healing well, so I have to have it for another two weeks."

Another slalom is set for Berchtesgaden Saturday, the last before the world championships.

### WOMEN'S SLALOM

1. Ursula Konzett, Liechtenstein, 1:39.55.
2. Ann Kronbichler, Austria, 1:40.01.
3. Christa Kinshofer, West Germany, 1:40.22.
4. Perrine Pelet, France, 1:41.34.
5. Marie Egle, West Germany, 1:41.43.
6. Andreia Leitao, Yugoslavia, 1:42.04.
7. Dorotea Zint, Italy, 1:42.59.
8. Marita Jarmo, Yugoslavia, 1:42.71.
9. Brigitte Glur, Switzerland, 1:42.76.
10. Molenaar, Tielrooy, Pekka, 1:42.78.
11. Christa Kinshofer, West Germany, 1:42.80.
12. Irene Egle, West Germany, 1:43.44.
13. Roswitha Steiner, Austria, 1:44.08.

### WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Hans Zillinger, 342.
2. Irene Egle, 342.
3. Leo Seehuber, Austria, 118.
4. Christin Cooper, U.S.A., 111.
5. Christa Kinshofer, West Germany, 107.
6. Cindy Nelson, U.S.A., 100.
7. Peters, 98.
8. Elisabeth Chaud, France, 99.
9. Mario Rossi Guarini, Italy, and Gerry Sorenson, Canada, 77.

United Press International

"When you're the only rookie back there with three veterans," Wright said, "there's more pressure on you because the other teams like to pick on a rookie. But with three of us, the pressure was divided up."

Not completely. Most teams tended to throw passes in Wright's coverage area rather than test Lott, who (along with the Giants' all-pro linebacker Lawrence Taylor) was an instant all-pro as a rookie. The Taylor's draft-drafted Lot, Coach Bill Walsh hailed him as "the finest athlete" on the team's roster.

"Everybody knew Ronnie would come in and start," Wright said, "but I had to beat out another rookie, Lynn Thomas from Pitt."

In covering Collinsworth within his zone areas, Wright suspects that the Bengals' quarterback, Ken Anderson, will try to jell the 49er defense with mostly intermediate 15-yard patterns on the Silverdome's artificial surface before throwing deep passes.

### One Step for Each

"I don't like playing on turf," Wright said, "but indoors at this time of year, I can't complain. Turf makes me one step quicker, but it also improves Collinsworth's speed and he can run anyway. And a receiver always has the edge of knowing where he's going, I don't."

For all of Collinsworth's chutzpah off the field, he's not a conversationalist on it.

"I don't remember us saying a word in the Cincinnati game," Wright said. "I respect him a lot; he's not the cocky type, he's not jawing at you. And if you knock him down, he just gets up and goes back to the huddle and gets ready for the next play."

But that hasn't prevented Collinsworth from dreaming about Sunday's game.

"I dreamed about making a leap catch where Ronnie Lott hit me and turned me upside down but I landed on my feet and kept going for a touchdown," Collinsworth said. "Beautiful man."

Even more beautiful than telling all those Bengals followers a few months ago to make their Super Bowl reservations.

## Garvey Warns of Possible Strike

New York Times Service

DEARBORN, Mich. — Ed Garvey, executive director of the National Football League Players Association, has warned that, if substantial progress were not made by May 1 in negotiations between his association and the NFL Management Council, the chances of a players' strike before next season would be "significantly increased."

Negotiations on a new general contract begin Feb. 16, five months before the current one expires. The major issue will be the players' demand to share a percentage — 55 percent — of owners' gross income.

"If we don't have negotiations wrapped up by May 1," Garvey said Wednesday, "the chances of a strike will be significantly increased. But we don't want to duplicate what happened with baseball [where the players went on strike last year], and our executive committee will be devoting full time to negotiations."

A new network television contract, expected to be negotiated late next month, will be worth more than \$8 million a team, according to the television and pro football sources. Garvey said the contract would be worth \$11 to \$12 million a team.

Garvey said, "We're not going to make

any money."

Commissioner Pete Rozelle, in a news release on his positions on current issues involving the NFL, said, "If the union sticks to its demand for a percentage of the gross, there could be trouble ahead."

Rozelle was unable to respond in person to the union's statements because he has been ill with the flu. He was forced to cancel his press conference scheduled for Friday.

"The NFL, from the owners' standpoint,

is a socialistic monopoly," said Garvey. "The owners share equally in television and radio revenue, for example, and it's time for the players to get a fair share of the income as well."

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